FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MINISTER XEGA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR

AU241232 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, 24 Sep (ATA)--The agreement on goods exchange and payments for the 1981-1985 period as well as the protocol on goods exchange for 1981 between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the German Democratic Republic were signed in Berlin. The agreement and protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, whereas for the German side, by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Gerhard Nitzschke.

Attending the signing ceremony were the interim charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the German Democratic Republic Mirjan Beqiri, as well as the members of the two delegations.

Upon its stay in Berlin the delegation was also received by the minister of foreign trade, Horst Soelle.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--Tirana, 2 Sep (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Tore Bogh, arrived in our country yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was also welcomed by heads of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 80 AU]

FINNISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Matti Hakanen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left our country today on the occasion of his transfer. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 80 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Kostaq Cifliku is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the United Republic of Tanzania, instead of Bejnik Keja, who is charged with another duty. [Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 16 Sep 80 AU]

JAPANESE MARXISTS--As has been reported, a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), headed by the member of the political bureau and of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, Junji Abe, came to our country on a friendly visit. During its stay in Albania, the delegation had a meeting and conducted talks with the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, Ramiz Alia; the member of the Central Committee of the AWP, Behar Shtylla; the member of the Central Committee of the AWP, Foto Cami; the editor-in-chief of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT Agim Popa; and other comrades. During these talks, which were held in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on a series of problems of common interest. The Japanese friends paid visits to the districts of Gjirokaster, Sarande, Korca, Pogradec and Shkoder. Everywhere, they were welcomed warmly, had cordial talks with party cadres and various working people in production enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and educational and cultural institutions and got acquainted with their work and achievements. The delegation of the C. P. of Japan (Left) departed from our country. [Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS ORDER TO USSR'S BORIS PONOMAREV

AU241636 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--Today First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov decorated here candidate-member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the CPSU Boris Ponomarev with the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order, for his services for the development of the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, for consolidating the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement, for his contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

During the talks held between them Todor Zhivkov and Boris Ponomarev emphasized the extraordinary importance of the World Peace Parliament of Nations and expressed the conviction that this forum would give fresh impulses to the democratic and progressive forces in the world in their struggle for consolidating peace, against the arms race fanned up by the imperialist forces and for deepening the process of detente.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILEAN CP LIADER LUIS CORVALAN

AU241833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who is participating in the World Peoples' Peace Parliament. The two party leaders had a cordial and friendly talk. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, including the most topical problems of international relations and of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrades Luis Corvalan emphasized that the role of the Chilean Communist Party in the struggle against the (?fascist) junta of Pinochet is always growing. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the Bulgarian people's firm determination to continue participating in support of the fighters for freedom and human justice, and expressed confidence in the final victory of their just cause.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Corvalan expressed a belief in the success of the World People's Peace Parliament taking place in Sofia. During the talks it was also emphasized that the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism at the present stage of development, and the responsibility of communist detachments and of the world communist and workers movement, as a cause, are constantly growing.

REPORTAGE ON PEACE PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS CONTINUES

Chandra Speech, Waldheim Message

AU231602 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra delivered a speech [to the 23 September session of the World People's Peace Parliament conference in Sofia]. He said that the World Peace Parliament should draft an efficient programme for actions, for defusing the threat of a nuclear war, for curbing the arms race, stressing that the last thirty years have provided evidence for the might of the world peace movement.

Mr Chandra spoke also about the victories of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia and Nicaragua, pointing out that the efforts against aggression and war have been stepped up in every corner of the world.

He said that the so-called "new nuclear strategy" of the United States was absurd and that its aim was to deceive the world public. In his view it was necessary for peoples on whose land the new American nuclear missiles are to be deployed, as well as for the peoples of the world, to take part in the struggle against this project.

Speaking about the "task troops" set up by the United States, Mr Chandra said that these troops posed a threat to all peoples in the world. The speaker expressed hope that the forthcoming talks between Mr Gromyko and Mr Muskie would proceed in the spirit of Helsinki. He stressed that the SALT II treaty should be ratified without delay and that the negotiations proposed by Mr Leonid Brezhnev to discuss the problem of the medium-range missiles should be held immediately afterwards.

A special envoy of Mr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, read his message to the world parliament.

At the time you have called this forum, the general assembly of the world organization had begun discussions on many of the same important issues that are on your agenda, reads the message of greetings. Interaction between political and economic factors comes only to confirm the truth that the establishment of lasting peace means much more than the mere lack of war. Peoples from every part of the world should realize that armament endangers peace and does not safeguard it.

Mr Waldheim went on to say that the World Peace Council can play an important and constructive role, for people are beginning to influence the policy of governments. In this way a political will shall be created, which is necessary for the solution of the international issues.

The United Nations' secretary general describes the sittings of the world parliament in Sofia as very useful, pointing out that the discussions will build the confidence that the efforts at peaceful solution to the problems of mankind, the struggle for equality, human dignity and justice, which is a struggle of the United Nations as well, is part and parcel of peoples' struggle for peace.

SWAPO Leader Nujoma Speech

AU232032 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Mr Sam Nujoma, chairman of the People's Organization of South-West Africa (SWAPO) said today at the World Peace Parliament of Nations, that the countries of the North-Atlantic pact were supplying the racist regimes in South Africa with arms and were thus helping the terrorist fascist actions against the people of Namibia, against Angola and Zambia." For this reason "while the terrorist actions persist, while the racist regimes continue to pursue a policy of oppression and a division of the people by imposing a neocolonial regime, the actions of the freedom and independence fighters in the future will continue to intensify" said Mr Nujoma.

He said also that SWAPO was ready to talk directly with the government of the South African Republic, but only on the application of the Resolution Number 435 of the UN Security Council.

Mr Nujoma called on all the states and governments to impose complex economic sanctions against the South African Republic and to help SWAPO and the African National Congress and also to condemn the countries of NATO which are aiding and abetting the racist regimes.

He dwelt also on the situation in the world, stressing that in response to the constant changes in the balance of power in favour of socialism and the national liberation movements, the imperialist forces are resorting to overt aggressive and hostile acts, organizing offensives against the socialist countries, trying to thwart the process of detente.

The president of the World Peace Parliament of Nations, Mr Romesh Chandra, decorated Mr Nujoma with the honorary medal of "Frederic Joliot-Curie' of the World Peace Council.

PLO's 'Arafat Speech

AU232013 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--"The struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism in the region of the Middle East will intensify in the coming months, the struggle will grow more difficult and fierce and will assume unparallelled dimensions on all levels" said Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a speech he read today at the World Peace Parliament of Nations.

As a cause for this expected heightening of the tension in the Middle East he cited the Israeli decision for the annexation of Jerusalem. "The decision is a bomb for the entire region, and the people of Palestine will not allow its translation into reality, regardless of the victims the struggle will take" said Mr 'Arafat.

The leader of the P.L.O. said that the world parliament is being called at a time when imperialism is suffering defeats in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This, however, does not mean that the imperialist forces headed by the United States, have abandoned their plans for domination, he said. Again, they have started pushing the world towards an escalation of the cold war. The international tension is growing on all continents, especially in Europe and the Middle East. Mr 'Arafat pointed to the Camp David bargain as one that has triggered tension and has encouraged the Israeli aggression against the people of Lebanon and Palestine as one that has made possible the stay of the military flotilla of the United States in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the stay of American "rapid deployment forces" in Egypt and near the Persian Gulf and the plans for the installation of new American weapons in Europe.

The Palestinian leader said that the situation in the Middle East is a concise expression of the present-day international situation as a whole, and recalled the incessant attacks of the imperialist forces against the Arab peoples, but also the grave defeats imperialism had suffered in the area.

He spoke about the racist terroristic actions against the Palestinian people, noting that in its struggle the Palestine Liberation Organization defended not only the Palestinians, but also "everything free, progressive and honest in the region and the world."

"The battle of the people of Palestine is an integral part of the world battle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, fascism and racism in the name of a brighter tomorrow of social justice" said Mr 'Arafat.

He called the Camp David accords as a treachery to the Palestinian people. "The accords speak of some peace, but this peace is a betrayal which gives our people all the reasons to wage an armed struggle of ours and put an end to the barbarous and officially organized terror conducted by the Israeli army, to remove the dangers threatening world peace," said the leader of the P.L.O. He stressed that the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, the progressive and democratic forces, the forces of peace, freedom and social justice, these are the friends and allies of the Palestinian people.

Nicaraguan Delegate Speech

AU232023 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--At the World Peace Parliament, Mr (Hilario Sanchez), national hero of Nicaragua, said here today that this forum was convened at a time when the enemies of peace were launching actions which posed threat to mankind.

In his opinion the line of action which is to be determined here will be heard all over the world and particularly strongly it will be heard at places where the imperialists are mounting military manoeuvers threatening peace in the world. Mr (Sanchez) said that the world parliament would play historic role in the efforts at avoiding a new world conflict. He said that the world peaceloving public must avert the conflict and that this was possible by abolishing once and for all the injustice dividing the people.

"Like Sandinistas and Latin Americans we reject all forms of reprisals, in any part of the world. We condemn the arms competition and we support every initiative aimed at disarmament and detente. We back the efforts against the neutron bomb, and we are in solidarity with the struggle of peoples for sovereignty and self-determination, said the Nicaraguan delegate.

We call on those present to express their solidarity with the suffering Latin American peoples.

First 'Section' Session

AU241741 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--The arms race, the threat of war and their effect on the struggle for disarmament and detente were discussed here today at the section one, this subject, which is part of the programme of the World Peace Parliament of Nations.

In this morning's statements stress was laid on the necessity of uniting all peace-loving forces in the struggle against nuclear armament. The delegates underlined the great danger for the world peace of the NATO decisions on deployment of new medium-range missiles on the territory of Europe and the new Carter doctrine of a limited nuclear war.

Yuriy Zhukov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said: "Since the very beginning when the talks on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe began, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have warned that they were designed for aggressive purposes. But many people did not believe us. Now, when Directive 59 was published, this became clear to everyone."

Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, emphasized the indisputable fact that the socialist community countries led by the Soviet Union were all the time opposing the policy of war and came up with initiatives for disarmament and consolidation of the process of detente every day.

Many of the statements emphasized the groundless nature of the American assertions of a "Soviet threat." Stressing this, Italian Senator Nino Pasti said: "The intensive armament of the imperialist forces has nothing to do with Afghanistan. The U.S. decision on increasing the armament was made much before the first Soviet soldier entered Afghanistan. NATO and China have an aggressive policy. They are the ones that are getting armed."

French delegate Regin Meyer also emphasized the new aspect in the sphere of armament. He called the new Carter doctrine of limited nuclear war an illusion and lack of reason.

Two delegates from Australia expressed the great concern of their country's public over the close cooperation of Australia's government and the U.S. in the military sphere, over the locating of numerous U.S. bases on Australian territory.

A major point in the statements was the appeal for strengthening trust among people, for constructive decisions and sincere atmosphere at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid.

Greek publicist Yeoryios Mavros, honorary chairman of the Democratic Centre Union, said that Bulgaro-Greek relations should set an example for everybody in the world. He said: "Bulgaria and Greece, after centuries of hatred have regained their closest, warm and friendly relations".

Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, emphasized: "We appeal to all who love peace to work and strive for the time when nobody will raise the sword against the people and peoples will never learn how to make war." He stressed that the way to peace is the only way knowing no alternative.

Part of the delegates dwelt on the threat for world peace of the attempts by imperialism and reaction to maintain hotbeds of tension in some parts of the world. Discussing the Middle East issue they condemned the Camp David accords and stood for its just settling. Syria's delegate said: "At the present moment Israel is an arsenal of extreme danger for that part of the world, an important component of the U.S. strategy."

(Luki Long), leader of the Asian Buddhists, also appealed for taking measures for immediate disarmament.

Second 'Section' Session

AU241743 Sofia BTA in English 1410 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--Speakers from all over the world took the floor today at the second section of the World Peace Parliament of Nations to give facts about the influence of the arms race on the struggle for national independence and for a new international economic order.

It was emphasized that the new phase in the struggle of peoples of the developing countries for national independence and social progress, caused a fresh imperialist offensive. The unseen in history armament of the imperialist states threatens the peaceful development of the states in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The delegates pointed out that it is not at all incidental that the aggressive doctrine of the imperialist forces now is mainly aimed at states rich in strategic raw materials. This is an expression of the imperialist aspiration for world domination.

The participants in the sitting approved a resolution reading that the present intensified armament of the U.S. is contrary to the ideas and the unity of the nonaligned movement, it is against the meaning of its policy of nonalignment in military blocs and unions. Very straight the policy of the imperialist forces is pointing against the liberation movements of the Palestinian people, of peoples in Namibia and South Africa, as well as against the democratic movements in Latin America.

Much prominence was given in the discussions and in the resolution to the reflection of the threat of military conflicts on the armament of the states in Africa. The resolution reads: "The developing countries are forced to increase their defence capacity to be able to oppose the local marionettes supported by the imperialist forces. Moreover, the imperialist forces, in fulfillment of their militarist and political goals, are trying to win certain developing countries on their side. Then intensive armament begins in those states, which brings extra burdens for the people."

Several delegates from Africa gave data about the alloting of considerable funds obtained by developing countries from the sale of oil, minerals and other raw materials, to the needs of armament. At the same time in these states the scope of hunger, poverty and illiteracy are still appalling. The intensive armament imposed by the imperialist states and the local conflicts fanned up by imperialism impede the development of democratic economic structures and hinder the creating of such social and economic conditions that would stimulate the establishment of a new international economic order.

On behalf of the participants in this forum the following main obstacles to the new economic order were found among other things:

--The constantly growing international tension

--The lack of trust among peoples

--The trend for disintegration of the international community

--Artificial barriers to international trade

--Regional conflicts

--The danger of aggressions

All this is a consequence of the arms race fanned up by the imperialist states, the resolution reads.

An appeal was made to all the peace-loving and democratic forces in the world for energetic actions to do away with all forms of militarization in Africa, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean basin, for turning Africa, the Middle East and Latin America into non-nuclear zones, for turning the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into peace zones, and for concluding a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Third 'Section' Session

AU241850 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--Discussions in section number 3 of the World Peace Council of Nations, began here today on the theme: "Stepped up armaments, the threat of war and their impact on the struggle for social progress". The morning session was opened by the prominent Bulgarian public figure, Academician Vladimir Topencharov, who stressed that the peace-and-war problem has already reached a point at which it demanded an active attitude and involvement from every citizen of the world.

This morning 20 people took the floor in this section, all of them from different countries.

Soviet delegate Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov said that the problem of differences in the development of states could only be solved through peaceful coexistence, disarmament and detente.

"To live in peace is mankind's basic requirement and for that reason the problems of peace and disarmament are mankind's basic problems", said delegate Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

The U.S. delegate (Wendell Young), trade union figure, called on the leaders of all states to put an end to the arms race and to lend their ears to the peoples' call for peace.

At the forum this morning the floor was taken also by the honorary chairman of the World Peace Council Mrs Gusta Fucikova, member of the Czechoslovak delegation. She said that Czechoslovakia, being a socialist state, is working for disarmament, because her people need to work in peace, and that the rampant arms race is nothing less than an ungrounded waste of human labour, natural resources and scientific potential.

Mrs Fathia Bettahar, secretary general of the All-African Union of Women, spoke on behalf of the union. She pointed out that the African women are fighting for peace and disarmament, because it was under the conditions of peace and disarmament alone that the condition of women in the African Continent can be improved.

The Japanese delegate (Takeshi Koga), a survivor of the Nagasaki bombing, spoke about the horrors and the suffering caused by the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"All the nuclear weapons in the world must be destroyed," he said.

The Ethiopian (Tekle Mariam) dwelt on the consequences armament entails for the developing countries.

Mr George (Caborn), a trade union leader, greeted the delegates to the World Peace Parliament on behalf of Great Britain's construction workers.

Mrs Tatiana Funze, a professor in chemistry and member of the Soviet delegation, spoke about the hazards of the chemical warfare.

Mr Vladimir (Remek), a Czechoslovak cosmonaut, said that if all the funds that now go into the manufacture of weapons were used for peaceful purposed, then this parliament could have been held in an orbit around the earth.

In the afternoon the third section of the World Peace Parliament will continue its discussions.

More on Third 'Section'

AU242000 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--This afternoon section three of the World Peace Parliament of Nations continued its work onthe subject "increasing the armament and the danger of war, their effect on the struggle for social progress".

16 more delegates from different countries took the floor. A free discussion was held at which each representative dwelt on the reflection of the arms race and the growing of international tension on his own country.

The member of the Australian delegation Jim (Mitsos) announced about the spreading of a document popularizing the peace parliament in Australia.

The representative of the Peruvian delegation (Asuncion Mendez), chairman of the Peruvian movement for national sovereignty, international solidarity and peace all over the world, emphasized that the war propaganda should be banned and freedom given to the propaganda of peace, disarmament and detente.

The member of the Soviet delegation, writer Anatoliy Ananiev, said that all peace-loving forces in the world should oppose evil and violence.

A resolution was voted which read that the growing of tension and the arms race, i.e. the political and material factors for war preparations, were the main obstacle on the road to social progress and for the materialization of the main rights and freedoms. It is stressed in the resolution that the means spent on producing weapons and for military purposes are expenses spent in vain and are the reason for the lack of balance and order in the capitalist and developing countries. It is pointed out that all people on our planet have to insist on producing peace instead of war output, to use science to peace purposes, and that such a readjustment is possible.

According to the resolution, the problem of saving the life on the earth cannot be solved without international relations resting on the principle of peaceful co-existence and detente, without a treaty able to restrict the arms race and without a wide and fair international cooperation and military detente.

The resolution reads: "This section of the World Peace Parliament of Nations appeals for fighting for democracy by fully using the economic, social and political rights and freedoms of the peoples. It requires those dealing with the matters of education and all-round development of the growing generation to propagate actively the ideals of peace and respect for the freedom of mankind".

Resolution on Nucelar War

AU241955 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--The participants in today's section of the programme of the World Peace Parliament of Nations, which dwelt on the problems of the arms race, the threat of war and their reflection on the struggle for disarmament and detente, approved a resolution in which the great danger of a nuclear war for the life on the planet was emphasized.

The document reads: "The World Peace Parliament of Nations expresses concern over the strategy of a 'limited nuclear war' which is now officially approved in the U.S." The attempts at strengthening the military alliances and the founding of new ones involving other countries as Japan and China are condemned. The document calls on the mass media to propagate scientific facts showing that a nuclear war can be only global and not to diminish its aftermath.

Greek, Turkish Cypriot Resolution

AU241753 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--The Greek and the Turkish Cypriots came out with a joint declaration here today on the situation in their country, insisting on the complete demilitarization of the island. According to the members of the joint Cypriot delegation which came to the World Peace Parliament, this is the first document of this kind issued jointly by Greeks and Turks on the situation in Cyprus.

The declaration was read this morning at the second section of the World Peace Parliament which is discussing the topic "arms race and the threat of war: their impact on the struggle for national independence and a new international economic order".

Thirteen Cypriot organizations have signed the document, including the Cyprus Peace Council, the Turkish Cypriot Peace Committee, the AKEL party, the Turkish Cypriot Revolutionary Workers' Federation, the Union of Cypriot Peasants, the Cypriot Federation of Greek Teachers, etc.

The Cyprus crisis is defined in the document as "a serious obstacle to peace in general". It is pointed out that the problems of this island should be decided through negotiations under the UN aegis, according to Makarios-Denktas directives. Underlined is that practical measures are necessary to establish trust between the communities and that is is particularly important to stop educating the young people in Cyprus in the spirit of racial hatred. The declaration assesses the establishment of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within the framework of a federal republic as the utmost necessity. Underlined is that the chief effort to this end is the closing of the military bases on the island and its complete demilitarization.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA ON GREECE VISIT

AU231837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 80 PP 1,4

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Khristo Angelov interview with Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, after her return from Greece--place and date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Zhivkova, our country is conducting a policy of goodneighborliness and understanding with the Balkan peoples. How do you evaluate the future prospects of Bulgarian-Greek relations under the present circumstances, after the talks you had during your stay in Greece?

Answer: I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Bulgarian delegation and on my own behalf, my most sincere gratitude to the Greek Government and to the Ministry of Culture and Education of Greece for the opportunity they gave us to visit the Republic of Greece, as well as for the talks and meetings which proceeded in a businesslike, creative and friendly atmosphere. I take the opportunity to thank them for the extremely interesting program of our visit, and for the opportunity accorded to us to visit and once more become familiar with the remarkable monuments of history and culture of ancient Greece, as well as with the cultural processes characteristic of the development of contemporary Greece.

On behalf of our delegation we must also express the most sincere and warm gratitude to the people of Greece and to all their representatives whom we met there, for the exceptionally great cordiality and the hospitality accorded to our delegation.

There is no doubt that the talks and negotiations we held on the highest level--such as our meeting with Mr Karamanlis, the president of Greece, with Prime Minister Rallis, with Minister of Education Taliadhouros and with my colleague Mr Andrianopolous, the minister of culture and sciences, as well as with Minister of Agriculture Kanellopoulos, who is a member of the Greek national committee for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria--will contribute to the further development of bilateral relations, to the relations between our two countries and peoples.

Our delegation is returning from Greece in an optimistic mood. This is the result of the atmosphere which was created for us there. It was an atmosphere of mutual friendship and affection that our two peoples have for each other, inspired by the wish of the two governments to develop and expand their bilateral relations, including intensifying their cultural relations. During my meeting with Mr Andrianopolous, the minister of culture and sciences of Greece, we analyzed the present state of development of our cultural relations, and both sides could ascertain that the opportunities for expanding this cooperation are greater. We will devote concrete efforts to the further expansion of these relations.

We agreed that regardless of the existing cultural plan signed by the two countries, which expires in 1981, we will try to revise the cultural draft plan and if possible will try to make it more expedient by including a few additional measures and by expanding part of the planned initiatives. The basis of the further development of our cultural relations will be those factors which are actually of common and mutual interest for the development of our two cultures and peoples.

Question: Your talks were connected with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Answer: As for the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, you know that we have started work on an international scale for the celebration of this anniversary in various countries. A number of national committees, on nearly all continents, have been created for this celebration, and a national committee chaired by Mr Kanellopoulos has been established in Greece. This face will be announced soon by the Greek side, as we agreed. The committee will work out its own program, and of course we will assist this committee in implementing its program. The fact that we agreed with the Greek Ministry of Culture on revising certain items of our draft program by the end of 1981 will give us the opportunity to include new elements, likely better to reflect the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of our state in our joint cultural cooperation program.

Question: Your visit to Greece is part of the active cultural policy pursued by our country in recent years. What is the role of this visit in the scope of the general intensification of our cultural contacts with the world?

Answer: The socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and the great successes which our country has achieved in recent years undoubtedly have an impact upon the development of cultural processes in our country. At the same time, this development also determines the attention and interest with which our cultural events are followed abroad. The basic principle of our cultural policy is to give an opportunity to our friends, as well as to the public in other countries to become familiar with the best achievements of Bulgarian culture in the past and today, as well as to make the Bulgarian people aware of their own culture, of the most remarkable cultural achievements of countries and peoples in various epochs, cultural periods and civilizations. All this, along with the organization of numerous initiatives in our country and abroad, along with the utilization of various methods and means for the implementation of this idea, is a lofty humanitarian, noble and beautiful goal.

Question: Summing up all these initiatives, can we say that the "Banner of Peace" international children's assembly is one of them?

Answer: By all means! Yes, this is the synthesis of our entire cultural policy. It is an expression of the dynamic force with which our culture has developed in recent years. This is an expression of the lofty, humanitarian, noble and beautiful goal which we are pursuing as our nation's basic task--to promote man's development according to the rules of estheticism and to revive the creative spirit of every individual, to create general conditions and equal opportunities for a comprehensive and harmonious development of human beings.

The "Banner of Peace" international children's assembly beginning with the development of children at the earliest age, is considering this idea in its global significance. We think that such methods and forms of work will be able to expand this trend, and will give an opportunity to an increasing number of children in our country and abroad to become familiar with this idea, as well as to attract the attention of young people and of course of all those who feel young and have preserved their creative strength.

Question: In your opinion, what is the meaning of these three successive events scheduled to take place in our capital these days: The World People's Peace Parliament, the "Banner of Peace" children's assembly and the international writers' meeting?

Answer: As wise people say--nothing that happens in this world is mere coincidence. This is a process of development, it is the logical succession of cause and effect. It is a gratifying fact that we are going to witness such important forums in our capital of Sofia, since each of these events is both of national and international significance. Of course, at the basis of these three initiatives lies the idea of international cooperation, of understanding among countries and peoples, the necessity of devoting conscious efforts in order to overcome the existing difficulties which mankind is facing today. Thus the peoples may shake hands in friendship and may live in comradeship. They may lay the foundations of truly fraternal friendship, of brotherhood, which is living according to the laws of beauty. When this comes true, then the slogan of the "Banner of Peace" assembly: "Unity, Creativity and Beauty" which has united the hearts, thoughts and aspirations of all children throughout the world, will become the prevailing law!

Remarks on Cultural Relations

AT201400 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Sep 80 p 4

[Press conference by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on 19 September]

[Text] "We have established that cultural and educational relations between Greece and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria have considerably improved during recent years. At the same time we have seen that there are possibilities and prospects for further development of these relations."

This was underlined yesterday during a press conference by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on the subject matter and results of her talks and contacts with the Greek Government.

"We have agreed," she continued, "that we must restudy the cultural agreement we have signed which expires in 1981 and that we must make it more complete so that we can proceed toward expansion of cultural and educational exchanges between our two countries by that date.

"We have further agreed that during coming years there must be in-depth cooperation at least in this sector, that we must not rely only on quantity but that we should also improve the quality of these contacts."

Comrade Zhivkova added that experts from both countries will study ways and means to implement the conclusions reached during her talks with the Greek Government.

"I believe," she stressed, "that the rich and often common spiritual, cultural and historic traditions of our two peoples as well as the development of processes now in progress on a worldwide level give us the opportunity for a wider and more diversified development and cooperation at the cultural level. The governments of both countries do owe something to their peoples. We must exploit existing joint traditions and we must make development of these relations more dynamic and richer in the future. I am optimistic about this. A desire for this exists on both sides."

Answering a question about cultural development in the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, the situation today in the cultural sector and the goals set by the Committee for Culture, Comrade Zhivkova stated:

"At the outset I would like to state that Bulgaria, like Greece, having a central position in the Balkans, has always been a cultural crossroads of trends and processes of civilization of both the East and the West. The civilizations of various peoples have left their traces on our territories. There is a great cultural heritage. Today, under the conditions of socialism, the basic goal of the Committee for Culture is to give this heritage to the people, to help the people study it and make it their property.

"Our civilization," she continued, "passed through various phases. The main characteristic during the past 10 to 15 years is that the administration of the cultural sector in Bulgaria is based upon the socialist state principle. Every 5 years we have cultural congresses. These congresses make decisions on all matters of culture. They elect the administrative bodies and the chairman of the Committee for Culture who is then appointed by the Government."

"There is a pyramid system in Bulgaria consisting of councils for culture at local and branch levels. The Committee for Culture is at the top of this system. This system of organization covers all cultural sectors and activities in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it covers the cinema, the theater, music, literature, the visual arts and the artists associations.

"This form of administration, which is a practical application of the socialist state principle, has provided the opportunity for a speedier democratization of cultural life. It develops and improves continually. The people and the people's creators participate in the administration of culture."

Comrade Zhivkova stressed that implementation of the social state principle in the cultural sector has provided the opportunity for the study and in-depth analysis of many complex cultural phenomena. She added that a program for esthetic education is being applied in Bulgaria for the purpose of awakening man's creativity which helps him develop, progress and improve.

Comrade Zhivkova also replied to press questions on a series of interesting facts related to education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on measures taken by the Bulgarian state for environmental protection. She also referred to visits she made in Greece, particularly to Thessaloniki where she visited the Alexander the Great exhibition, Verghina and the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair.

In conclusion, answering a question about how she views the Western contribution to the Madrid conference and general European progress toward detente, she stated:

"I believe that all of humanity, all the countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, are waiting for this conference with great interest, particularly now that there is friction over armaments policy and tension in international relations.

"I believe that the conference will contribute toward fulfillment of the hopes of humanity for peace and detente and that the spirit of Helsinki will dominate the Madrid conference which will help diminish tension and assist in coping with existing differences.

"It will be a contribution toward friendship, peace, understanding and cooperation between the peoples of Europe and the entire world."

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS FINNISH, BRAZILIAN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

AU241857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly and minister of foreign affairs, has met in New York his Finnish colleague Paavo Vayrynen, and also Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, issues concerning the international situation as well as the state of Bulgarian-Finnish relations and Bulgarian-Brazilian relations were discussed.

Meets Afghan Counterpart

AU250858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting was held in New York between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan.

The two ministers exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and expressed the mutual wish to further expand and intensify those relations.

The persistent undeclared war which imperialism and reaction are waging against the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was discussed. It was stressed that the political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan can be achieved only after counterrevolutionary interference from abroad is stopped and after it is guaranteed that such interference will not be resumed.

Petur Mladenov expressed the support of the Bulgarian Government for the proposal submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 14 May 1980 on normalizing relations with Afghanistan's neighbor countries. Petur Mladenov stressed the solidarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the defense of the April revolution's achievements.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WIFE OF CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

AU241846 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Antionette Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Congolese committee on the celebration of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary and wife of the president of the Republic of Congo.

Mrs Antoinette Sassou-N'Guesso delivered a verbal message to Mr Todor Zhivkov from Congo's President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES NORWEGIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU240917 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received today the minister of long-term planning and coordination of Norway, Mr Per Kleppe. [as received]

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Questions pertaining to expansion of bilateral cooperation were discussed, as well as possibilities for industrial joint production in the different spheres of bilateral interest for cooperation in the construction of industrial projects.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU201745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its foundation. The telegram points out that the Uruguayan Communist Party, which emerged under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is one of the oldest Marxist organizations in Latin America. During the past six decades, it has always firmly and consistently defended the vital interests of the workers class and all working people suffering under the oppression of capitalist exploitation. It has always carried high the banner of struggle against imperialism and reaction, as well as for peace, democracy and socialism.

The telegram also emphasizes that the Bulgarian communists highly value the consistent Marxist-Leninist position of the Uruguayan Communist Party, its staunch loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and its contribution to constantly strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA, MEXICO, SPAIN

AU221740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice and member of the BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Permanent Board, returned from a visit to Venezuela, Mexico and Spain. As the leader of an official Bulgarian delegation, she attended the sixth UN conference on the subject: "Crime Prevention and Treatment of Criminals." The Bulgarian minister of justice met colleagues in these three countries. During the talks the mutual desire was expressed to intensify the existing and establish new contacts between the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice and the affiliated judiciary organs in Mexico, Venezuela and Spain.

As a member of the BNAU Permanent Board, Svetla Daskalova also met a number of leaders of parties who are affiliated with the BNAU, or who maintain relations with our agrarian union. In Venezuela, she held talks with the chairman of the agrarian federation, Armando Gonzalez, and with Jaime Lucini, the general political secretary of the Democratic Action Party. In Mexico, she met Jose de las Fuentes Rodriguez, general secretary of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, and Viktor Servera Pacheco, general secretary of the National Peasants Confederation. In Spain, Svetla Daskalova met Manuel Nunez Perez, national organizational secretary of the Union of Democratic Center Party, as well as Landelino de la Villa Alcina, president of the Cortes (Chamber of Deputies).

SOFIA CELEBRATION MARKS LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU241830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A festive celebration marking Lenin's 110th birthday was held in Sofia within the framework of the World People's Parliament for Peace program. Georgi Atanasov and Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Romesh Chandra, World Peace Council chairman; Frieda Braun, chairman of the International Democratic Federation of Women, and delegates of the World People's Parliament for Peace attended the celebration.

Tsola Bragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, chaired the celebration. Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, read a report on the life and work of the founder of the Soviet state, the man who created the first peace decree.

BRIEFS

LEADERS OBITUARY ON MIKHAYLOVA--Galina Mikhaylova, wife and fellow worker of one of the most eminent heroes of the Bulgarian revolutionary epoch, died on 11 September. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Milko Balev, and other party and state leaders signed an obituary on the death of this loyal party worker, widow of the great revolutionary and communist fighter Khristo Mikhaylov. The obituary describes her as a true revolutionary and contributor to building socialism. The memorial service for Galina Mikhaylova will be held on 13 September, at the Sofia Central Cemetery. The funeral will take place on the same day in Mikhaylovgrad City. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 80 AU]

DYULGEROV IN PLOVDIV--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, visited Plovdiv Okrug. He met members of the management of the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex for fruit and vegetable growing, which is the only one of its kind in our country. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov was briefed on the elaboration of an engineering project concerning brigade organization of work in vine growing and vegetable cultivation, as well as on measures adopted in the okrug in connection with fulfilling the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision on timely completion of the harvest within schedule and without loss of crops. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 80 AU]

FILIPOV IN BURGAS--Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is visiting Burgas Okrug. Accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, and other city and okrug leaders, he visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises in the okrug. He met the leadership of the Georgi Dimitrov metal-cutting plant and discussed problems of further increasing the effectiveness of production through implementing the achievements of scientific-technical progress. At the Burgas and Sungurlare agroindustrial complexes, Filipov acquainted himself with the organization of the campaign to promptly harvest and utilize the crops in conformity with the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80 AU]

KEMPNY RECEIVES SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER PETROVSKIY

LD241626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Academician Boris Petrovskiy, Soviet minister of health, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged information about how both countries are providing for the development of the health service. Comrade Boris Petrovskiy was also received in Prague today by Matej Lucan, deputy federal prime minister. They discussed a further intensification of cooperation in the health service, medical sciences and the pharmaceutical industry.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR'S DZHERMEN GVISHIANI

LD240954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Dzhermen Gvishiani, vice chairman of the Soviet All-Union Committee for Science and Technology, at the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. The two representatives evaluated the results attained in intensifying cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, and stressed the importance of this collaboration for the solution of topical and long-term plans in the economy and in other spheres. They also dealt with major questions pertaining to speedier development of science and technology on a world scale and the practical utilization of these findings. They then reviewed certain concrete proposals the application of which would lead to further intensification of scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries.

Meeting With Kempny

LD241026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

The meeting and an exchange of experiences on scientific and technical cooperation was attended Vladimir Micka, head of the Economic Department at the CPCZ Central Committee, and Ladislav Supka, minister of technological and investment development.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEETS POLISH, FRG COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD242227 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has met with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek on the occasion of the 35th U.N. General Assembly session.

They discussed topical international problems and issues relating to the U.N. General Assembly as well as Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation and the possibilities of its further promotion.

Minister Chnoupek has also met West German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the United Nations. They conferred on some aspects of bilateral relations based on a joint declaration signed by President Gustav Husak and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in April 1978. They also discussed several items on the General Assembly agenda, particularly those concerning detente, and some other topical international issues.

PRICE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ SIGNED 22 SEP

AU241032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 80 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] An agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq on cooperation and exchange of experience in the price sphere was signed this Monday [22 September] in Prague by Michal Sabolcik, minister entrusted with the management of the Federal Price Office, and Muhammad Hammadi, chairman of the Central Price Office of the Republic of Iraq. The signing was attended by Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the CSSR.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH SUDAN SIGNED IN PRAGUE

AU241028 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 23 Sep 80 p 7

["(HB)"-signed report: "Our Cooperation With Sudan"]

[Text] Prague--Intergovernmental agreements have been signed in Prague [date not given] on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Within the framework of the economic agreement we will be delivering to Sudan investment complexes and machinery equipment which will serve to further develop Sudan's agriculture and to expand its irrigation system and its processing industry. Within the framework of the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation we will grant Sudan technical assistance, primarily by sending out our experts and advisers to develop Sudan's economy. At the same time we will enable schooling and apprenticeship for Sudanese cadres in our country. Our imports from Sudan consist particularly of cotton, oleates and other goods.

ECUADOREAN MINISTER VISITS FOR TRADE TALKS

Meeting With Strougal

LD241002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Ecuadorean Minister of Industries, Commerce and Integration Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, at the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They discussed the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation for which the necessary conditions exist. There are possibilities for more intensive relations, especially in the industrialization of Ecuador and in other spheres.

Talks With Barcak

AU241135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] Talks between Andrej Barcak, CSSR foreign trade minister, and Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, minister of industries, commerce and integration of the Republic of Ecuador, were opened on 22 September in Prague; the talks concern the state of trade between the two countries and opportunities for further development.

Departure From Prague

LD241940 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK)--Ecuadorean Minister of Industries, Commerce and Integration Germanico Salgado Penaherrera left here on Wednesday.

During his stay he held talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak on trade and economic cooperation, (?particularly concerning) Czechoslovak deliveries of equipment for two textile plants and other machines, and on imports of some agricultural products from Ecuador. He was also received by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

LE FIGARO REPORTS ARREST OF RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

LD241435 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia--Arrest of 12 'VONS' Members"]

[Text] Twelve members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted People (VONS) were arrested in Prague Sunday afternoon and questioned about their activities in connection with the coming Madrid conference. Four people were released yesterday. According to sources close to "Charter 77," the eight remaining people have been threatened with prosecution for "slandering the republic's good name abroad."

Two weeks ago, some 10 signatories of the charter and members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee in 1968 were interrogated by the police on the subject of a document dealing with respect for human rights in Czechoslovakia.

KORCAK DISCUSSES ENERGY GOALS AT PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX AKTIV

LD201456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A political-economic aktiv was held today at the chemical works of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Litvinov to mark the completion of the second stage of construction of the petrochemical complex and its being put into test operation. It was attended by a party-government delegation led by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier. The delegation comprised Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other officials.

The main speech at the meeting of representatives of workers of the chemical works and enterprises and organizations which took part in the construction of the second stage of the petrochemical complex was made by Comrade Josef Korcak, head of the party-government delegation.

He stated at the beginning of his speech that the construction of petrochemical complex No 2 and the startup of operation of the ethylene unit is the joint success of the building, engineering and chemical workers. This investment task in the chemical industry, the largest not only in the 6th 5-Year Plan but in our entire history, marks the culmination of an important stage in building the petrochemical industry. It represents at the same time an increase in the economic strength of the North Bohemian Region, which thus becomes to an even greater degree not only a fuel and energy base but also a chemical base of our state. We see in this an important event in our entire economy and an important contribution to fulfilling the tasks of the 15th congress. The wealth of our socialist society resides not only in this modern and efficient chemical enterprise but also in the number of people who have grown together with it, have acquired valuable experiences and learned much, said Comrade Korcak.

He continued: No great and new project is born without difficulties. This fact of life applies to this project too. It was a valuable school for us all, ranging from the government to workers of all professions. It has become a source of good--and not so good--findings. The state plan stipulated putting the ethylene unit into test operation within 32 months, on 1 April last year. Even though it proved possible to reduce considerably the initial time lag, an extention to 42 months occurred. It must be said in the interest of truth that the construction time can bear the strictest comparison with world standards. This, however, cannot justify the fact that too many well-known and longstanding shortcomings were manifested here. There was an insufficient concentration of working people from supplier organizations at the project; nonfulfillment of (?time limits) for deliveries occurred as well as frequent changes in blueprints. The activities of the contractor were not without fault either.

Comrade Josef Korcak further stated that we are pondering at all levels, on the occasion of the forthcoming end of the 6th 5-Year Plan, how to more efficiently avoid shortcomings. Strict fulfillment of the set of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy will be an effective means for overcoming them.

In preparing the 7th 5-Year Plan, Comrade Jozef Korcak stressed, we will emphasize the feasibility of plans, we will reduce the rate of investment construction, and we will direct it toward key decisive projects and their speedy completion. There is no other way but to select what is most necessary from what is needed. In the next 5-Year Plan we intend to preserve and maintain the existing high living standards of the people and to seek ways for further improvements as long as economic conditions are created.

In view of the expected development of the world economy, the targets are very demanding. In the next part of his speech Comrade Korcak spoke about the importance of the chemical industry for our national economy. He recalled that utilizing possibilities of the socialist division of labor has an ever greater importance for the effective development of the chemical industry in our country. Construction of the petrochemical complex is an eloquent example. The exceptional investment exactingness of the petrochemical program has been resolved by means of mutually advantageous cooperation with the GDR. A further example of utilizing possibilities of the socialist division of labor has been provided by the multilateral agreement with CEMA on specialization and cooperation in the case of energy-intensive chemical products and the related agreement between us and the USSR.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Korcak stressed that the development of the national economy in our country also depends more than ever on speeding up scientific-technical progress. Its effectiveness lies not only in saving material and labor expenditures but above all in the dissemination of innovations and improvements in manufactured products. Successes in this field are not only an economic but also a political matter.

In speaking about the international situation, Comrade Korcak recalled that imperialism proves daily that in a desperate attempt to stop the wheel of progress, it takes nothing into consideration and is capable of anything. This is borne out by the stepping up of the arms race, the aggressive actions against Afghanistan and attempts to turn the projected Madrid meeting into a forum of anticommunist attacks. World reaction tries to exploit the complicated situation in fraternal Poland to interfere in its internal affairs and to support the antisocialist forces. Unlike in the past, it tries to proceed even more carefully and cleverly. They have learned better to conceal their cards, to cover up their footprints and to mask their true aims, said Comrade Josef Korcak. But this can mislead no one who has not lost his class approach and is directed by Marxist-Leninist teachings. The aims and methods of the antisocialist forces, applied in this or that country or shape, are not unknown to us. They are contained in the document lessons from crisis-ridden development. The intrigues of the enemies of progress confirm, stressed Comrade Korcak, that it has lost nothing in validity and topicality.

After Josef Korcak's speech, which the participants in the aktiv heard with great attention, the best workers were presented with high distinctions.

The order of labor was awarded to the enterprise director of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship chemical works in Litvinov, (Vaclav Fanderlik), and 14 others received medals for merit in construction and for outstanding work.

At the end of the meeting representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship chemical works handed to Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Czech premier and head of the party-government delegation, a socialist pledge aimed at stabilizing the running of the ethylene unit and at the most effective processing of crude oil.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL GATHERING ON PARTY WORK

LD242108 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Sep 8

[Text] A working meeting of members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, leading officials of party bodies and social organizations took place in Casta near Bratislava today. They discussed the tasks of party organizations in the implementation of the resolutions of the party's Central Committee and in particular of the resolution adopted at its 15th session and concerning the application of the leading role of the party and of the Leninist style of work. Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, stressed in his speech that the building of an advanced socialist society calls for the continuous increase of the party's leading role in all areas of our life and of its ability to take actions.

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF SUDANESE ENVOY--(Mubarak Osman Rahama), the new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 4 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO EGYPT--On 10 September Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received in Prague Slavomir Novak, newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, prior to the latter's assuming his duties. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--The consular agreement between the CSSR and Greece was initialled on 18 September in the Cernin Palace in Prague. [Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS--The CSSR potato harvest lag is being diminished thanks to increased brigade work. In Southern Bohemia humidity and morning fog hamper grain harvesting; the last 7,000 hectares of grain remain to be harvested in the region, but 83 percent of harvested acreage is free of straw. Plowing is 62 percent complete, potato gathering concluded on 3,500 hectares, and almost 25 percent of planned corn is ready for silage. In Western Bohemia grain is 89.4 percent harvested, straw gathered 61.4 percent, potatoes gathered 16.9 percent and corn harvested for silage 18.1 percent; plowing under winter crops is 54.6 percent concluded, sowing of winter crops 13.1 percent and that of winter mixtures 29.2 percent. In Northern Moravia 11,000 hectares of grain remain to be harvested, mostly at higher elevations: cereals are 95.8 percent harvested, straw gathered 87.8 percent, potatoes gathered from more than one-fifth of the planted acreage, and corn for silage from 28.4 percent of the acreage. Barley was sown on 50 percent of the planned acreage, rye on 25 percent and wheat on 1.2 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 3 AU]

CORN FOR SILAGE--In Northern Bohemia corn for silage has been planted on 27,000 hectares; the percentage of dry matter is not the very best. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO SOFIA PEACE PARLIAMENT

AU241542 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Greetings to the World Peoples' Parliament for Peace: Erich Honecker Wishes Full Success to Sofia Conference"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message of greeting to the World Peoples' Parliament for Peace in Sofia:

You, the envoys of the peoples of all countries and continents, have gathered in a complicated international situation to discuss the vital issue of our age, how peace can be maintained and consolidated, and what must be done to make the eighties a decade of detente and of turning toward disarmament. Rest assured that the GDR people and government agree with you in these basic aims.

The GDR regards it as its historic duty to ensure that a war never again emanates from German soil. Securing a durable peace is and remains our communist ideal. Socialist society needs peace. Peace most deeply agrees with its nature.

With their declaration, the Warsaw Pact states submitted a constructive program of action acceptable to all peaceful forces. The aggressive forces of imperialism, on the other hand, permanently threaten the world with insecurity and war, and even now are increasingly making the transition from detente to confrontation. They constantly make attempts to alter the existing balance of power by introducing qualitatively new mass annihilation weapons and build up arms to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries. They unscrupulously step up their propaganda inciting peoples. Thus new dangers to peace loom on the horizon.

This is why worldwide actions by all peace forces are more necessary than ever. United action overriding all political, religious or social barriers is an urgent dictate of the present. International development is positively influenced by the active struggle of the broadest social forces and movements. Impressive evidence of this is the powerful movement against the plans to introduce the neutron weapon into NATO's war arsenal, as well as the continuing mass protest against the production and stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe. We are convinced that from the world parliament of the peoples there will come fresh stimuli for the mass struggle to avert the danger of war.

You have dedicated yourselves to the noble cause of the struggle for a peaceful and happy future for mankind, I wish you full success for your deliberations and resolutions.

HONECKER RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER OF INTERIOR

AU241547 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] On 22 September, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker received PDRY Interior Minister Col 'Ali Shiba Hadi for cordial talks.

"Participating in the talks were Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, and Rajih Ahmad Abduh, PDRY ambassador to the GDR."

HONECKER GREETS SAUDI KING ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed a congratulatory telegram to the King of Saudi Arabia, Sau'd Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on the national holiday of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

HONECKER SIGNS SED MESSAGE TO URUGUAYAN CP

LD211032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0328 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent a letter signed by Erich Honecker to the Uruguayan CP Central Committee on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

"Steeled in the class struggle, which has continued for decades, the communists of Uruguay have always shown themselves to be unfailing champions of the interests of the Uruguayan patriots and all working people, unfaltering fighters for national independence, democracy and social progress," the message reads. "On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and true to the principles of proletarian internationalism the Communist Party of Uruguay works actively for the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, and for a close alliance with the national liberation movement. It firmly rejects all forms of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism."

The SED Central Committee gives an assurance that the communists of the GDR will continue to give resolute support to the party's struggle for a free and independent Uruguay.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 67TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

U.S. Hostage Vote

LD242036 Hamburg DPA in German 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] East Berlin, 24 Sep (DPA)--By a majority vote the Interparliamentary Union at its annual conference in East Berlin has condemned the continuing detention of U.S. diplomats as hostages in Iran. The Iranian Parliament was urged in a resolution to end this matter.

Only the Algerian delegation voted against this resolution. Like parliamentarians from several nonaligned countries, the delegates of the USSR and a number of communist countries abstained.

Soviet Stance Setback

LD241820 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] East Berlin, 24 Sep (DPA)--A vote at the concluding session of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in East Berlin today ended in a defeat for the USSR.

The political resolution on detente and disarmament, which also expresses the wish that Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible, was adopted by 760 votes for and 141 against, with 38 abstentions.

An earlier attempt by the Soviet delegation to secure the deletion from the draft of the section referring to Afghanistan failed. The USSR and its closest allies therefore voted against the entire resolution. In either instance they were not supported by Warsaw Pact country Romania and communist North Korea. Romania abstained from the vote on Afghanistan although its delegation was present, but did support the resolution as a whole. North Korea abstained in both instances. Cuba followed the Soviet line on the Afghanistan question but supported the resolution as a whole.

The resolution also condemned Israel for its "aggression against Lebanese territory" and its continuing occupation of Arab territory, its settlement policy and the unilateral change of the status of Jerusalem. Turkey was condemned for the invasion of Cyprus several years ago and Iran was asked to release the U.S. hostages.

After the vote several delegations made statements explaining their attitudes. On behalf of the German Bundestag delegation, its leader Amrehn said that it voted for the resolution because it stressed the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the right of every people to self-determination. The Bundestag delegation did not, however, support the condenmation of Israel and Turkey because those passages were not evenhanded. A spokesman of the French delegation, which abstained from voting on the resoltuion as a whole, explained that the formulation concerning the convening of a European disarmament conference bore the imprint of the Warsaw Pact.

In the final vote on the resolution the USSR was supported only by the Warsaw Pact states with the exception of Romania, communist Vietnam and Mongolia. The earlier Soviet motion that the section on Afghanistan be deleted was supported, apart from by Cuba, also by Mozambique and Syria.

After the final vote the head of the Soviet delegation Vitaliy Ruben said that the Afghanistan complex "spoiled everything" and resulted in the rejection of the overall draft. Wolfgang Weichelt for the GDR delegation said that sensible compromise formulations were found on the key issue of detente and disarmament. His delegation stood by this part of the resolution. However, the Afghanistan section was completely unacceptable so that his delegation was unable to vote for the resolution as a whole. A Romanian representative said that his delegation voted for it because the resolution contained important proposals for detente and disarmament. On the Afghan question he said that everything must be done for a political solution without outside interference. The resolutions' recommendations in this respect were one sided, so that his delegation did not support them.

Draft Resolutions

LD242146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)--The 67th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU], which opened on Tuesday last week in the building of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin, will close with a plenary session today, Wednesday. Over 1,000 delegates and guests, parliamentarians from 87 countries and representatives of international organizations, attended the important conference. The 9-day meeting in the GDR capital, in an intensive exchange of views, discussed current political, economic and social questions.

The final plenary session, chaired by the president of the conference, Herbert Fechner (GDR), received the reports of the five committees and voted on the resolutions. These resolutions bear the character of recommendations and will be submitted by the national groups to their parliaments and governments. In the morning the Interparliamentary Council met under the chairmanship of its president, Dr Rafael Caldera.

The plenary meeting discussed the draft resolution submitted by the political committee on "the strengthening of the process of detente, the urgent necessity of achieving international treaties in the field of arms control and disarmament and specifically strengthening the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons." It expresses uneasiness at the continued arms race, notably in the nuclear field, and urges the early ratification of the SALT II agreement. It stresses the importance of the Madrid meeting and the need to implement all principles and commitments of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. It welcomes the efforts to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

When the vote was taken, Professor Wolfgang Weichelt (GDR) said that the GDR could not agree to the entire text of the draft resolution because its account of the Afghanistan question was incompatible with the GDR's view. The GDR called for a political solution of the conflict in accordance with the proposals submitted by the Afghan Government.

A considerable number of delegations made similar statements.

The resolution on "the Middle East question and the Palestine problem" strongly condemns Israel's policy of aggression and calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The resolution says that the problems of the region cannot be solved without the participation of the Palestinian people and the PLO as its legitimate representative. The resolution affirms the right of the Palestinian people to create a state of its own.

The resolution on "the urgent necessity of keeping the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean out of international conflicts and preserving it as a zone of peace" supports the relevant UN resolution of 16 December 1971. In the general debate delegates from India and other states condemned the buildup of the Diego Garcia base and the creation of more U.S. military bases in the region.

The committee for parliamentary, legal and human rights questions submitted to the plenary meeting resolutions on the refugee problem, hostage-taking and attacks against diplomatic personnel.

Regarding the point on the agenda on "The Third UN Development Decade--Its Economic, Social, Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Ecological Aspects," the session approved a resolution expressing concern at the economic and social plight of developing countries.

In another resolution the IPU Conference supported "progress in achieving decolonization including the full implementation of the rights of nations to self-determination." It supported the proposal to organize in international year of decolonization beginning on 14 December 1980.

A resolution "on the situation in Chile and Uruguay" calls for the restoration of democratic liberties in these states and it reflects the concern, voiced in the general debate and in the committee meetings, at the establishment of dictatorships with the assistance of imperialist circles.

A resolution on "the situation in Bolivia" denounces the military coup of 17 July as an assualt on the sovereignty of the Bolivian people and calls for the restoration of the rights of parliament.

At the suggestion of Costa Rica the conference supported an appeal for material and moral support for the establishment of a peace university.

In accordance with the opinion of parliamentarians from all parts of the world the president of the meeting appealed to the South Korean authorities to release the former South Korean presidential candidate, Kim Tae-chung.

Sindermann Reception Address

LD241034 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] After 1 and 1/2 weeks of debate the 67th IPU Conference ends in Berlin today.

GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has expressed the hope that, despite all differences of opinion, the conference will send out impulses for the safeguarding of peace in the world. At a reception for participants in the conference at the palace of the republic yesterday evening, he said that the GDR needed peace in order to be able to continue along its path of dynamic growth, prosperity for the people and full employment. The parliamentarians had been able to convince themselves of this in their excursions to various parts of the GDR in the past few days.

WERNER KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH USSR, POLISH MINISTERS

LD241458 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received the USSR minister of railways, Ivan Pavlovskiy and Polish minister of transportation, Mieczyslaw Zajfryd. The friendly talk focused on questions of transport development. Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the achievements of the working people in this branch. They also discussed tasks resulting from the increased demands on transport systems in the 1980's. GDR Minister for Transportation Otto Arndt was also present.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND PARTY OFFICIAL

AU241640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin, (ADN)--"Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday George Jackson, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, who is vacationing in the GDR."

In the course of the friendly talks, Hermann Axen gave an account of the GDR working peoples' initiatives in preparing for the 10th SED Congress. George Jackson explained topical problems of the New Zealand communists' struggle in defense of the vital interests of the country's working people.

"The interlocutors discussed the communists' tasks in the peace struggle, and underscored the need for employing all strength to rebuff the policy of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists aimed at further stepping up the arms race and fanning dangerous international hotbeds of conflict. Through a mobilization of broad social forces, the detente process must be advanced and a turn toward disarmament must be achieved. They expressed their firm determination to endorse the implementation of the specific disarmament proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member states at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee. Hermann Axen and George Jackson reaffirmed the firm friendship and solidarity between the SED and the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand."

JOINT GDR-MOZAMBIQUE DECLARATION ON MACHEL VISIT

AU232050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 80 p 3

["GDR-Mozambique declaration on the occasion of the official friendship visit of Samora Moises Machel, of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the GDR"]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 17-20 September at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The new meeting of the leading representatives of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique as well as the extremely cordial reception accorded Samora Moises Machel and the personalities in his delegation, was an impressive manifestation of the firm friendship and fraternal affinity between the SED and the Frelimo Party, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During their stay in the GDR, Samora Moises Machel and the personalities accompanying him visited Cottbus and Halle Bezirke. They acquainted themselves with the gains of the working people in fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR.

At the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine and at the Luetzen agricultural production cooperative, Samora Moises Machel studied the progress in developing industry and agriculture, as well as in further improving the GDR working people's work and living conditions. The cordial meetings with working people were vivid evidence of the close and fraternal relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries based on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the presence of the high guest, the 46th secondary school in the Lichtenberg Ward of the GDR capital of Berlin was named for Francisco Orlando Magumbwe, hero of the national liberation struggle of the Mozambique people.

President Samora Moises Machel placed wreaths at the memorial for socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde, the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow, and the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin's Unter den Linden.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, awarded the Great Star of Friendship Among Peoples order to President Samora Moises Machel in appreciation of his outstanding merit on behalf of friendship and cooperation among peoples and of the preservation of peace.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel briefed each other about the fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and of the third congress of the Frelimo party, as well as about development in their respective states. On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. They deliberated on further relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and the equality of rights. Both statesmen extensively discussed problems concerning the international situation.

Participating in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, mutual understanding and political agreement, were on the GDR side: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Kuhrig, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Kurt Singhuber, minister for mining, metallurgy and potash, chairman of the GDR side in the joint GDR-Mozambique People's Republic Economic Committee.

Participating for the People's Republic of Mozambique were: Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee for international relations, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs; Tome Eduardo, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, deputy secretary of the Control Committee of the Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly, member of the General Staff of the Mozambique People's Liberation Armed Forces; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, head of the party Central Committee's Department for Defense and Security, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister and governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister of public works and housing, chairman of the People's Republic of Mozambique side in the joint GDR-Mozambique People's Republic economic committee; Antonio Lima Rodrigues Branco, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister of industry and power; (Abdul Magid Osman), deputy to the People's Assembly, state secretary for coal and hydrocarbons; Joao dos Santos Ferreira, state secretary for cotton; Jose Julio Andrade, head of the Office of the President of the Frelimo Party, chief of the Cadre Department of the party's Central Committee and deputy to the People's Assembly; Fernando Honwana, deputy to the People's Assembly, personal advisor to the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Zacarias Kupela, deputy to the People's Assembly, secretary general of the Mozambique Youth Organization; Carlos Taju, advisor to the president of the republic; and Felizberto Likanga, head of the Department for Socialist Countries in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

I. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, valued the significant successes and building of socialism achieved by the Mozambique people under the leadership of the Frelimo Party in the 5 years of Mozambique's independence. He appreciated the achievements and experiences of the Frelimo Party as an enrichment of the theory and practice of the revolutionary movement, of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

He underscored the active role of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, national and social liberation as well as for fruitful cooperation among peoples.

Erich Honecker cordially thanked Samora Moises Machel, the Mozambique people, the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the internationalist solidarity always shown for the GDR.

The chairman of the Frelimo Party and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel, expressed his recognition of the great successes achieved by the GDR people under SED leadership in fashioning the developed socialist society. He highly valued the verve and creative vigor of the GDR working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He underscored the significant role of the GDR in insuring peace in the world, and in the struggle for terminating the arms race, for disarmament and detente.

President Samora Moises Machel valued the traditional policy of effective support and the anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR for the struggle of the African peoples, particularly of the Mozambique people for national liberation and progress.

The representatives of both states noted with deep satisfaction that, in harmony with their aims and policy, the relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique have developed excellently. These relations have made a significant upsurge as a result of the visit by the GDR party-state delegation to the People's Republic of Mozambique in February 1979, and of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel reaffirmed the close fraternal affinity among the SED and the Frelimo Party as a solid foundation for the trustful, friendly relations between the two states and peoples. They agreed on further developing these relations actively, and on particularly carrying on the vivid exchange of experiences and views continuously.

They noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between both countries' social organizations has become closer, and advocated their further comprehensive and long-term development.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel voiced their pleasure and satisfaction with the dynamic development achieved within a few years of economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations useful for both sides, relations that are increasingly acquiring a complex nature and are placed on a long-term basis. Both sides will promote the development of friendly contacts and connections between parliaments and cities and between youth, trade union and womens associations in the sphere of sports, the arts, culture and science. They valued the successful work of the joint GDR-Mozambique People's Republic economic committee. Both sides affirmed their firm resolve to purposefully continue and develop the comprehensive and fraternal cooperation, which agrees with the interests of both peoples. For this purpose, the following documents were signed during the official friendship visit to the GDR of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

--An agreement on further cooperation between the SED and the Frelimo Party for the years 1981-85;

--A protocol on the deliberations, conducted during the friendship visit of the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique about deepening economic and scientific technical cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique;

--A protocol between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique on the coordination of important tasks for the national economic plans of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique in the 1981-85 period;

--A protocol between the FDJ Central Council and the National Coordination Council of the Organization of Mozambique Youth about assistance in implementing the coal program at Mostize in the People's Republic of Mozambique;

--An agreement between the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Foodstuffs Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique about deepening mutual cooperation, as well as other agreements.

II. Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel voiced their satisfaction with the successes achieved by their peoples in the struggle for peace, detente and international security. They underscored the great significance of the further consolidation of the positions of socialism on four continents. They reaffirmed their solidarity for the peoples' national and social liberation struggle.

They noted with concern that the international situation has been exacerbated on the basis of the adventurous confrontation course of imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary forces which are returning to cold war, sabotaging international detente, fanning tensions and pursuing a dangerous war policy.

Both sides denounced the course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly of NATO, toward destroying the military equilibrium by means of a stepped up arms race and the introduction of increasingly more dangerous weapons systems, and toward changing this equilibrium in their favor.

Both sides resolutely opposed the NATO Brussels missile decisions, particularly the most recent U.S. nuclear directive, the forming of U.S. armed intervention forces, the setting up of new military bases, the concentration of imperialist naval units in the Indian Ocean and the contiguous regions that have been proclaimed by the United States as their sphere of interest, as well as in the Caribbean. They condemned this policy as a serious encroachment on peace, the independence and sovereignty of the peoples, and on their right to a free choice of their road of development. They voiced their determination, together with all anti-imperialist, democratic and peace forces, to counteract the de-stabilization pursued by imperialism in various world areas, to resolutely struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, as well as to endorse the independence and sovereignty of states.

In view of the dangerous confrontation policy of imperialism, both sides reaffirmed the natural alliance between the socialist states and the peoples struggling for national and social liberation, in the struggle for peace, security and detente.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique regard the limitation and termination of the arms race and disarmament as the key issue of the time. They assessed the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states of May 1980 as a constructive, realistic program in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

Both sides endorsed ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of negotiations on a reduction of strategic armaments. They welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal for negotiations on medium-range missiles, including at the same time the advance-based U.S. nuclear vehicles, as a significant initiative for reducing tension, for arms limitation and for disarmament.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique regard halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction in their stockpiles, up to their complete destruction, as an urgent task on the road to eliminating the danger of a nuclear war. They denounced the policy of South Africa and Israel to obtain possession of nuclear arms as a great danger for peace and security throughout the entire world. They support the proposal for recognizing and respecting the African Continent as a nuclear free zone.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel emphasized the great responsibility of all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to implement the principles and recommendations of the program for peaceful coexistence in their entirety. They pointed out the need to achieve constructive and specific results at the Madrid meeting, as well as to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides endorsed the strict adherence to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

III. Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel devoted particular attention in their talks to developments in Africa. They expressed satisfaction with the successes of the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa.

The significant political and social upheavals in Africa amount to great historical victories won by the African peoples in their long and sacrificial struggle for national and social emancipation, against colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. Samora Machel noted with satisfaction that the role and influence of the African countries in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress is constantly gaining importance.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe. They declared their active solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe whose struggle, under the leadership of the ZANU, for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism and for strengthening national independence, opens up more favorable conditions and prospects for the peaceful development and cooperation among the independent countries in southern Africa.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique supported the demand for the immediate independence of Namibia and declare to SWAPO, the only rightful representative of the Namibian people, their fraternal anti-imperialist solidarity. They condemned with determination the maneuvers of the South African racist regime and its imperialist allies, maneuvers which are aimed at imposing a neocolonialist solution on the Namibian people.

Both parties condemned with determination the aggressive acts of the racist regime in South Africa directed against the People's Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Zambia, aggressive acts which are tantamount to attacks directed against the sovereignty of these countries and a threat against peace and security in the world.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique assured the patriots of South Africa and their legitimate representative, the African National Congress (ANC), of their full support and complete solidarity in their just struggle against apartheid and racist terrorism, for freedom, democracy and elementary human rights.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel strongly condemned the military and economic support which the imperialist states give the South African regime. A support which not only endangers the safety of the African peoples but also constitutes a serious threat against peace and security in the world.

They rejected the persistent attempts on the part of NATO to expand its area of action over Africa.

Both parties expressed themselves in favor of strictly observing the principles of the OAU Charter which demand respect for the borders of all countries, and also expressed their anxiety over certain trends which question the borders of some countries. In keeping with the pertinent UN resolutions, they expressed themselves in favor of recognizing the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination, and hailed the initiatives of the OAU aimed at reaching a peaceable solution to the Western Sahara problem.

Both statesmen welcomed the decisions reached at the 17th conference of the heads of state and governments of the Organization of African Unity in Freetown, considering these decisions an important contribution to the national, social and economic struggle for liberation on the African Continent. In this connection they underscored again the important role of the Organization of African Unity in international life.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed their support for the OAU resolution calling for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone free of atomic weapons, a zone of peace, and for the unconditional return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

IV. Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel discussed the tense situation in Southeast Asia, and in the Middle and Near East. Both parties declared their solidarity with the peoples of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and they support the striving of these countries' governments for peace, stability and cooperation in that region. They stressed the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to take its place in the United Nations and other international organizations, a place that rightfully belongs to it.

They underscored their solidarity with the Afghan people who, after the revolution of April 1980, set out on the path of profound revolutionary transformations. They support a political solution of the situation which has developed in connection with Afghanistan. Such a solution must include the complete cessation of all kinds of interference, basing itself on the right of the Afghan people to free elections and the defense of the path they have chosen for their social development.

They appreciated the strivings and readiness of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to establish stable relations of equality and noninterference with its neighboring countries.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel voiced their anxiety over the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East. They considered these developments as a direct consequence of the Camp David policy which is condemned by both states. They reiterated their stand to the effect that the road to lasting peace in the Near East can only lead through a comprehensive political solution of all the problems with the direct participation of all parties concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine, in the form of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel are of the opinion that to attain a solution, the following indispensable conditions must be met: Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to an independent state of their own, as well as a guarantee of the soverignty and security of all states in this area. [paragraph continues]

In this connection they condemned Israel's decision, a decision which conflicts with international law, concerning the annexation of eastern Jerusalem, as well as the proclamation of Jerusalem as Israel's "eternal and indivisible capital."

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed their solidarity with the Cuban revolution. Both parties appreciated the positive role played by Cuba as the chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, and they highly evaluated the support given by Cuba to the struggle of peoples for national and social emancipation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

It is with sympathy that they observe the intensification of the struggle waged by the peoples of Latin America against imperialism and fascism, for peace, democracy and social justice, a struggle which was particularly exemplified in the victory won by the people's forces in Nicaragua.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique reiterated their loyalty to the goals and principles of the United Nations. They underscored this organization's role in strengthening peace, safeguarding the security of peoples, and developing international cooperation. They are in favor of intensifying the United Nations' effectiveness on the basis of strictly observing its charter.

Both parties stressed the right of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to determine their fate on their own and to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty against all designs and attacks. They are firmly determined to struggle for the elimination of all forms of imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination, and for setting up a new international economic system on a more justified and democratic foundation.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel appreciated the movement of nonaligned countries as a significant positive factor and an influential force in the people's struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They highly evaluated the decisions of the 1979 Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Governments of Nonaligned Countries in Havana.

V. Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel expressed their profound satisfaction at the successful course of their talks and the fruitful results attained during the negotiations. They considered this official friendly visit to the GDR a significant culmination point in their relations and an important contribution toward strengthening the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

Both parties stressed their determination to consistently continue the manysided meetings and contacts, including meetings and contacts on a summit level, for the well-being of their peoples, to deepen the close traditional friendship and cooperation and to strengthen the anti-imperialist alliance.

Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed his profound gratitude for the cordial and fraternal welcome to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Samora Moises Machel, on behalf of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited Erich Honecker to an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Berlin, 20 September 1980

For the GDR: Erich Honecker; for the People's Republic of Mozambique: Samora Moises Machel

SECURITY AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG TRANSIT ABUSER

AU241615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the night hours of 21 September 1980, GDR security organs exposed a transit abuse organized in a gang-like manner, apprehended redhanded and detained FRG citizen Frank Jordan at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point. On the order of a criminal gang operating from (West) Berlin, he had organized and carried out subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was obtained. The automobile, a Mercedes specially prepared and used for the crime, with official license plate No B-HR 538, was impounded.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON WORKERS COMBAT GROUPS EXERCISES

AU241155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"Over the weekend members of the combat groups of the workers class displayed high fighting strength and combat readiness in defending socialist gains in tactical exercises in conclusion of the 1976-80 training period. At field meetings in which representatives of the local party and state organs participated, fighters and commanders reaffirmed their determination, under the proven leadership of the party of the workers class, to prepare for the 10th party congress with the best training results and production achievements."

High proletarian discipline and military skill as well as a high training standard were demonstrated by the Ernst Thaelmann combat group battalion of the Rostock Neptun shipyard, by potash workers of the Werra region, workers of the Anna Seghers pipe works, the Zella Mehlis Robotron VEB Enterprise and by the Max Lademann combat group battalion of the Mansfeld combine.

SED'S FELFE ADDRESSES HALLE BEZIRK MEETING

LD250742 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Werner Felfe, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive, told a Halle meeting of activists that special importance is attached to the dialogue with citizens in preparing for the 10th SED Congress. The crux of the political work with the masses is to deepen ties with the people, to constantly react to their problems and concerns and to answer their questions convincingly. As in all areas of life, this applies also to work in residential areas, in which everyday life is being lived with its successes as well as its worries and problems.

He referred to the connection between economic capacity and living standards. All initiatives by citizens in towns and villages which help to raise economic performance above the usual standards are highly appreciated. Since the Eighth SED Congress, housing conditions have improved for 430,000 citizens in Halle Bezirk. The "join in" competition had made a major contribution.

CORRECTIONS TO HONECKER ADDRESS AT 67TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The following corrections to the item entitled "Proceedings at 67th Interparliamentary Conference in Berlin" and subtitled "Honecker Address," published in the 17 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 1, are supplied from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 17 September:

On page E 1, paragraph one, line four, change sentence to read: "Within the scope of the tradition-rich Interparliamentary Union, you are again holding a dialogue on the vital issues of our time. In this manner you are willing to contribute toward implementing the desire of the peoples for peace and for prosperous international cooperation."

On page E 2, paragraph two, line seven, replace passage indistinct with the following: "In this context precisely, we do not cease to take new initiatives again and again, and through constructive actions we are trying to clear the path for a peaceful settlement of worldwide political problems. As experience shows, this is a strong impetus for the movement involving all continents aimed at innovating the world for the sake of peace, democracy and progress."

On page E 2, the first sentence of the last paragraph should read: "When we observe that the German Democratic Republic has taken up the heritage of all humanistic and democratic traditions of German history, life itself produces the proof of it."

On page E 3, paragraph two, line two, remove parentheses from queried word "most."

On page E 3, line four of last paragraph should read: ...has been broken in Europe in the second half of this century. It must never be set in motion again.

On page E 4, paragraph five, line three remove parentheses from queried word "development."

On page E 5, paragraph six, line eight, sentence should read: "In this sense I wish you lively debates and a full success with regard to your conference."

BRIEFS

RAILROAD CARS FOR SYRIA--The GDR export enterprise for railroad cars has concluded a contract with the Syrian state railways on the supply of 200 passenger cars. With this agreement the most comprehensive renovation and extension program of the Syrian state railways for passenger traffic will be implemented. The railroad cars are to be used primarily for new traffic communications to be established between the capital, Damascus, and other parts of the country. The agreed supplies include, apart from the passenger cars, also sleeping and dining cars as well as lounge cars. They will be produced by the VEB Railroad Car Building, Goerlitz and Bautzen. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1603 GMT 19 Sep 80 DW]

ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISE SUCCESSES--The VEB Electronics, Gera, producing elements for numerically controlled machine tools, television sets and computers, will supply the GDR economy in 1980 with some 25,000 condensers in excess of the plan, which is an almost 20 percent increase as against the previous year. Similar growth rates are to be achieved in the next few years. By means of new technologies the silver used in production was replaced with domestic raw materials. This has resulted in "saving several million valuta marks annually," while the expenditure of work has been reduced and the quality of the condensers improved. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1749 GMT 23 Sep 80 DW]

MINING TALKS WITH FRG--Talks about problems of mining for potash in the GDR-FRG border area were begun between delegations of the Governments of the GDR and FRG at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Berlin on 19 September. The talks were headed on the GDR side by Dr Michael Kohl, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and on the FRG side by Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent FRG representation to the GDR. They will soon be continued by representatives of both sides in Bonn. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

CEMENT WORKS FOR ETHIOPIA--On Wednesday [10 September] a contract for construction of a cement works by the GDR in Ethiopia was signed by Lothar Raschmann, secretary general of the investexport GDR foreign trade enterprise, and by Mindaye Tereffe director general of the Ethiopian State Building Materials Corporation. Under the contract the GDR will supply complete industrial plants for the munufacture of cement with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. After completion of the project envisaged for April 1984, Ethiopia's cement output will increase by roughly two and a half times. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

AUTOMATIC TOOL-MANUFACTURING MACHINERY--The Leipzig turning lathe factory an in-plant automatic manufacturing center for small-size tools has started operation 1 month in advance of the plan. With this production center, the first of its kind in the GDR machine tool industry, the Leipzig people have attained a scientific lead which will secure for them a top world position among producers of multiple spindle automatic turning lathes in the next decade. Next year already the new technology, owing to reduced waste and fewer rejects, will result in saving M700,000 in material costs. In addition, 12 workers will be set free for other branches. Such automatic industrial machines can be used in machine tool factories as well as in other branches producing small series. A number of CEMA countries have expressed interest in the automatic machines. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1022 GMT 24 Sep 80 DW]

ZAMBIAN VISITOR--Komani Kachinga, ZANA chief editor, is currently visiting the GDR for negotiations on the further development of cooperation between the GDR and Zambian news agencies. Kachinga, here on an invitation from ADN director general Guenter Potschke, was received for friendly talks on Monday by Heinz Geggel, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee agitation department. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

POTATO HARVEST--By the weekend, potatoes had been harvested on more than three-tenths of the area cultivated. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

LOSONCZI ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA FROM MOZAMBIQUE

LD241206 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Peter Feher reports from Maputo:

Wednesday morning in Maputo, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, formally signed the first friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries--in the last episode of Pal Losonczi's official, friendly visit to Mozambique.

Later in the morning the Hungarian president flew on to Lusaka, capital of the Republic of Zambia. This southeast African country, independent since 1964, has been maintaining traditionally good relations with Hungary, as was shown by the reception too. Pal Losonczi was welcomed first by his host, President Kenneth Kaunda.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO TANZANIA

AU241021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 80 p 3

["Hungarian-Tanzanian Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and his wife, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife paid a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania between 17 and 22 September 1980.

The two presidents conducted official talks on the development of bilateral relations and various international issues.

The chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic paid tribute to the successes attained by the people of Tanzania under the leadership of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party in the economic, political and social areas.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania valued highly the successes attained by Hungary, under MSZMP leadership, in socialist construction. Concerning bilateral relations, they agreed on the following: the Tanzanian side expressed its gratitude for Hungarian assistance in the training of cadres, and in an economic respect, the sides stressed that their economic cooperation must be expanded and developed through the completion of the projects in progress and that they will continue to cooperate in the industrial and agricultural areas.

The two leaders agreed that they will develop their technical-scientific cooperation and the training of Tanzanian agricultural cadres in Hungary.

They agreed to promote cooperation in the areas of transportation and telecommunications and that they will develop their trade relations on the basis of mutual advantage and the principle of most-favored-nation treatment.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with cooperation in the vehicle industry and, in particular, with the Ikarus buses provided for urban transportation.

The two presidents concluded with satisfaction that their views are identical on most of the important international issues. Concerning security and cooperation in Europe, the two sides expressed the hope that the coming Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive atmosphere and will strengthen the detente process, extending it to the military area as well.

They pledged their support for the proposal to convene a conference on European military detente and disarmament. Both sides support the UN resolution on convening a world disarmament conference.

The two sides reaffirmed that they support the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa against colonialism, exploitation, racial discrimination and apartheid. They resolutely condemn the apartheid policy of the white minority and are in solidarity with the black majority's struggle for political, economic and social equality and a free and democratic state. In this connection, the Tanzanian side expressed its appreciation for the moral and material assistance accorded by the Hungarian People's Republic to the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa.

They expressed their satisfaction over the establishment of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe. The Hungarian side valued highly Tanzania's role in presiding over the front countries and the moral and material assistance it has accorded to Zimbabwe. They assured SWAPO, Namibia's sole legitimate representative in its struggle for liberation from South African colonialism and to preserve its territorial integrity, of their continued multifaceted support. The Hungarian side valued highly the front countries' commitment to ensure a strong and reliable buttress for the liberation struggle of Namibia and South Africa and paid tribute to the self-sacrificing contribution of the front countries to the success of the struggle.

The two sides sharply condemned the aggressive acts and provocations of the racist regimes of Namibia and South Africa against the front countries and against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia in particular and the machinations of the Republic of South Africa to prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The two sides paid tribute to the importance of the role played by the OAU in strengthening the unity of the independent African countries and in the struggle waged against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The sides condemned any machinations aimed at concentrating military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area and the establishment of new military and political blocs, the expansion of existing military bases and the establishment of new ones. They support the declaration of the Indian Ocean area as a peace zone.

They stated that only Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 can ensure a lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. They agreed that a lasting settlement of the Palestine issue must include Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. They reaffirmed their support of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They demanded the rescinding of the unilateral resolution declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

The two sides emphasized the important role played by the nonaligned countries' movement in international relations, its contribution to accomplishing world peace through disarmament and to the abolishment of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and its efforts for establishing a fair and mutually advantageous international economic system.

They valued highly the sixth Havana summit conference of the nonaligned movement, which has strengthened the cardinal principles of the movement and particularly its policy of opposing imperialism, colonialism, exploitation and racial discrimination, as well as its struggle to ensure observation of the equality of countries and their territorial inviolability and world peace.

They adopted a position in favor of strengthening the role of the United Nations in consolidating peace and international cooperation.

The two sides concluded that the present visit of the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has imparted a new impetus to the further expansion and development of relations between the two countries.

They expressed their satisfaction over the friendly atmosphere of the talks and the spirit of mutual agreement.

Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, thanked his hosts for the particularly warm and friendly welcome accorded to him and his entourage.

Pal Losonczi and his wife have invited Dr Julius K. Nyerere and his wife to an official visit to Hungary. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be set later.

SARLOS RETURNS FROM SOFIA PEOPLE'S WORLD PARLIAMENT

LD242330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Istvan Sarlos has arrived home from Sofia after attending the first 2 days of the world parliament. The secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front had discussions with Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front. He met also leaders of the popular front organizations of the socialist countries and other personalities.

OVARI RECEIVES YUGOSLAV, ANGOLAN OFFICIALS

Meeting with Alimpic

LD241030 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Tuesday Dusan Alimpic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, who has been visiting Hungary since Monday at the invitation of the party committees of counties Bacs-Kiskun and Csongrad.

At the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other on the actual question of socialist building work carried out in the two neighbouring countries, and reviewed the development of relations between Hungary and the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province.

Meeting With Mbinda

LD241316 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, received on Tuesday Alfonso Van-Dunen Mbinda, secretary of the Angolan MPLA-Labour Party CC, who paid a visit to Budapest. At the meeting that took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual solidarity, the sides informed each other about the activities of the HSWP and of MPLA-Labour Party, reviewed interparty relations and confirmed their readiness to go on expanding cooperation. They also exchanged views on actual issues of the international situation, paying special attention to the struggle of the South African peoples for national independence and social progress.

DEPUTY MINISTER LEAVES FOR BEIJING COOPERATION SESSION

AU240924 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] A Hungarian delegation led by Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry, has gone to Beijing to attend the 19th session of the Hungarian-Chinese Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

MTI REVIEWS HUNGARY'S RELATIONS WITH CATHOLIC CHURCH

LD240936 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--Marked by a spirit of cooperation between the Hungarian Government and Hungary's Catholic Episcopacy, and understanding between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Vatican, a number of ceremonies were organized recently and several other significant events will also be held at the end of the week.

The 36th anniversary of the Catholic clergymen's peace movement was observed on August 1, while the agreement between the Hungarian state and the Catholic Church was commemorated on August 30 when it turned 30 years old. On the latter occasion the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic conferred high decorations on leaders of the Catholic Church. After the presentation of honours, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the episcopacy headed by Cardinal-President Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom.

Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, will visit Hungary on September 27 to take part in ceremonies marking the 1,000th birth anniversary of Bishop Gellert. These events manifest mutual trust, based on the accord concluded 30 years ago, between the Hungarian state and the Catholic Church.

In the 1950 accord, which came after the state's agreements with the Protestant churches and the Jewish denomination in 1948, the Catholic episcopacy recognized and pledged support--in conformity with its civic duties--to the state order and constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic. Likewise, under the accord, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic agreed to extend full religious freedom to the followers of the Catholic Church and provided the freedom to function to the church.
This agreement furnished a basis also for the normalization of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Vatican. On September 15, 1964, a representative of the Hungarian state office for church affairs and Agostino Casaroli, then deputy secretary of the Vatican Holy Congregation for Special Church Affairs, signed an agreement between the Vatican and the Hungarian People's Republic for partial normalization of their relations. The accord settled the procedure for appointment of bishops, priests' civil allegiance and the situation of the Papal Hungarian Institute in Rome. Besides, it led to further improvement in relationship between the Hungarian state and the Roman Catholic Church.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the Vatican in 1977 and conducted talks with Pope Paul VI. This visit reflected further development of relations between Hungary and the Vatican and it placed the process of normalization on the base of principles for a long time to come.

Naturally this meeting and its successful outcome were prepared through long years of negotiations. The possibility for the discussions was extended from the church side by the Encyclic Letters issued by Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI, and by the resolutions adopted by the Second Vatican Synod. At the conclusion of the meeting, Pope Paul VI said in his farewell address that in the years following the signing of the 1964 agreement, the Holy See and the Hungarian People's Republic had growingly come close to each other and left behind the period of tension and isolation.

On the occasion of the meeting Pope Paul VI said inter alia, "...experience confirms the correctness of the path covered...the Holy See and the Hungarian Church are sincerely willing to travel further on this road honestly and loyally, suitably appreciating what has been done by the state to pave the way--through mutual agreements--for the results registered so far and guided by the desire to achieve further progress...."

Janos Kadar said the following, among others, about the meeting:

"I could mention with pleasure that both sides are correctly implementing what we had agreed on earlier. We both could establish with satisfaction that our intentions coincide and the Vatican and the administration of the Hungarian People's Republic will make endeavours in the future, too, to preserve this favourable trend. Let us listen to each other, let us pay attention to each other's interests and respect these. The relation between the state and the church in Hungary has been settled lastingly. I came to the Vatican out of the conviction that we are moving on this path."

The forthcoming visit of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, promises the continuation of this path. Though Cardinal Casaroli's visit will be of religious nature, in him Hungary will be receiving a leading church personality who has made a great contribution to grounding and further developing the bilateral relations as well as for intensifying international peace and detente. The discussions he is expected to have during his stay here will have a definitely congenial impact on the current international situation, stimulate a favourable solution of issues that form mankind's everyday problems, consolidate the atmosphere of trust and further develop lastingly settled relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Catholic Church.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS--The Hungarian-Netherlands Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation held a session in Budapest from 1 to 5 September. The delegations participating in the talks established that barter trade is developing dynamically between the two countries. Its total value came close to $250 million in 1979. Also the composition of the turnover has improved. A protocol was signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry on the Mixed Committee session on Friday 5 September. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ALGERIA--The Hungarian government delegation led by Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, has returned home from Algeria. The delegation, which visited the North African country on the occasion of the 17th Algiers Fair, has had talks with several members of the Algerian government. They discussed additional possibilities for developing Hungarian-Algerian economic relations, with particular regard to Hungarian participation in the implementation of the First Algerian 5-Year Plan. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

JUDICIAL DELEGATION TO POLAND--At the invitation of Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia, a judicial delegation, led by Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, went to Poland on 15 September. The purpose of the visit is to develop judicial relations between the two countries and, as part of this, sign an amendment to the Judicial Assistance Treaty concluded on 6 March 1959 between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

CZYREK HOLDS TALKS WITH WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

LD240926 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (PAP)--Jozef Czyrek, Polish foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the 35th U.N. General Assembly session, met with Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. secretary-general, here today.

The two discussed main problems of the current General Assembly session. Waldheim expressed recognition for Poland's contribution to the activity of this organization, including the participation of Polish military units in the U.N. peaceful missions. Czyrek assured Waldheim about Poland's permanent support for consolidating the U.N. position and role in the building of international security and peace worldwide.

DEPUTY PREMIERS MEET WITH WALESA, OTHER UNION LEADERS

LD241742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, together with Deputy Premiers Kazimierz Barcikowski and Aleksander Kopec, today received representatives of the interfactory workers committees, including Lech Walesa from Gdansk, Marian Jurczyk from Szczecin and delegates from other regions of the country.

Their talks concerned the problems connected with the implementation of the agreements signed by government commissions with representatives of the work forces.

On the same day, representatives of workers commissions presented at the Warsaw Voivodship Court an application for the registration of the statutes of the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarnosc, with headquarters in Gdansk.

WALESA ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF INDEPENDENT TU COMMISSION

LD241248 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk, 24 Sep (PAP)--At the meeting of the interfactory founding committees from all over the country, which was held in Gdansk, a joint statute has been adopted. On the basis of this statute, registration of the new unions will take place. The consultative commission has been transformed into the independent self-governing trade unions' commission and it constitutes the authority of the unions. Its head office will be in Gdansk. Lech Walesa has been elected chairman of the commission.

JABLONSKI, PINKOWSKI, KANIA ATTEND AGRICULTURE CEREMONY

LD242000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Leading farmers and agricultural workers and winners of the annual "The Parish Master of Husbandry" competition met with representatives of the highest party and state authorities today at Belweder Palace in Warsaw.

Taking part in the ceremony were Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Seum and chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party.

Henryk Jablonski welcomed those present. Addressing representatives of Polish agriculture in cordial terms, the chairman of the Council of State emphasized the role of agricultural work and the key importance for Poland of the solution of the problem of providing food for the nation. Henryk Jablonski, on behalf of the highest state authorities, thanked all farmers for their selfless work during this year, which was far from easy, and congratulated the winners.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers then addressed those present. Jozef Pinkowski said, in part:

[Begin Pinkowski recording] Today's meeting with leading agricultural workers and with representatives of the parishes, who won leading places in "The Parish Master of Husbandry" competition, is taking place at a time when agricultural results are traditionally announced and further tasks and prospects are discussed. State decorations, diplomas and prizes will be presented to those of you who have become particularly prominent through your work and through your correct civic attitude to duties and obligations. These awards are the expression of the high esteem for your work, for your agricultural achievements and for the popularization of good husbandry in Polish rural regions.

In compliance with the advice of the party and political parties, we did not organize the central harvest festival this year. You most certainly know that it was not because the attitude of party and state authorities has changed or has taken a turn for the worse regarding the farmers' hard work.

If one should speak here about changes, then I would like to tell you that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the ZSL Supreme Committee and the government are of the opinion that we all need one change, that is, to pay more attention to the development needs of agriculture.

This is required by the primary interests of our state and the nation's growing need for food. The only way to satisfy these needs and to achieve in the future the imperative self-sufficiency in food supplies in our country is to ensure the permanent development of agricultural production and of agriculture in general.

Thus all of us--farmers, those employed in agricultural services and industry, the work forces in enterprises which produce means for agricultural production, and those employed in education and in science--who can contribute to the creation of better development conditions in our agriculture must increase our efforts and develop appropriate actions.

Our goal is the construction of a modern agriculture sector which is productive and well planned and which will become active in our national economy. We must do a great deal to achieve this goal. We will need considerable funds, which we must find. We will be creating favorable conditions for the development of the entire agricultural sector--of all productive privately owned farms. At the same time we will favor social changes in the rural regions.

Prices for purchasing live poultry have recently been raised. More recently still, prices for purchasing live pigs have been increased. It is our intention to improve next year the economic conditions of cattle breeding and production of grain crops for consumption. We think that farmers will understand the issues connected with modernizing their work, issues connected with the utilization of reserves through greater efforts in this area. Much can be done in this connection within the framework of the possibilities currently at hand. This can be done through the better utilization of local conditions, through resourcefulness and through being cost conscious.

Today more than at any other time, Poland needs solid work, selfless toil and wise thrift. Only in this way can we create real foundations for facilitating a lasting improvement in the conditions of life of the people. There are no other possibilities. That is why all of us should be concerned so that a solid attitude to work, duties and civic obligations become the qualities which everywhere, in every workplace and in every parish and village are the ones to be valued most and to be most widespread.

The competition for the best farmers within the parishes facilitates such activities. Initiatives implemented within the framework of this competition are yielding tangible economic results. They also fulfill a valuable educational role, for they teach one how to be thrifty and social-minded.

We would like every farmer to have the feeling that his work is secure. We want him to know that his intentions and production plans and his desire to modernize his farm and increase its productivity will meet with the continuous support of the state. The government will ensure that this is done, so that the needs of agriculture will be increasingly better and more fully taken into consideration in the development plans of the country and in the work of the central and local state administrative organs, so that there will be increasingly better services for farmers by the units and enterprises set up for this purpose.

In this context, it is very important that more and more young people choose the noble profession of farming, seeing in it porspects for a useful life and also considerable possibilities for development.

The role and the place of agriculture and food production will grow in our nation. The social status of agricultural professions will also improve. We will be undertaking steps to strengthen these phenomena and tendencies, which are fully justified by social needs.

Improvements in deliveries of technical means of production, which we want to ensure during the next few years in a measurable way, will create possibilities for increasing productiivty with simultaneous improvements in working conditions and life in rural areas.

We will ensure further profitability of agricultural production. The basic principle of the government will be to systematically analyze production costs and, on the basis of this appraisal, make appropriate decisions on prices of agricultural products and the living conditions of the agricultural population.

We regard good management not only as an economic term. This is because we fully realize the social, moral and political value of good management. Therefore, we would like as many parishes in our country as possible to be proud of the fact that good management has become a lasting element in the activities of the local population, a habit carefully nurtured and developed.

I think that in every parish and village and on every farm necessary action will be taken in this area, arising from the need to be aware of everything which might have adverse consequences for the country's food situation, and stemming from the concern to make use of the potential of all farms.

In conclusion, I would once again like to congratulate you on your medals and diplomas, awarded to meritorious farmers and those employed in agriculture, representatives of parishes and good management masters. Comrades, I would like to convey, through you, my thanks and best wishes to all Polish farmers and their families. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

After Premier Jozef Pinkowski's speech, 70 persons were decorated with high state orders to mark the highest public recognition of the people whose selfless work has contributed to the efficient carrying out of this year's difficult harvest operations. Among those who received awards were farmers, those employed by state agricultural farms [PGR], members of production cooperatives, agricultural machine operators, those employed by the cooperatives belonging to agricultural circles and by agricultural services, and scientists.

Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Pinkowski and Stanislaw Quowa performed the award presentation ceremony. Premier Jozef Pinkowski then presented awards to the winners of last year's competition for the best parish. The title "Pennant of the Council of Ministers Chairman" as well as a prize of Z5 million went to the Goleszow parish in Bielsko Voivodship.

The titles of runners-up went to the parishes of Jedwilcze in Krosno Voivodship and Suchy Las in Poznan Voivodship. (Tadeusz Kosciuszko), director of Konarzewo PGR in Poznan Voivodship, gave thanks for the recogniTion of farmers' work on behalf of those awarded. Agriculture is a difficult profession; it is a factory under the bare sky and it is not always that everyone sees it as such, he said.

Agriculture should have priority as far as supplies of machines, tools, fertilizers and other goods are concerned. The earth will give birth, but you cannot get away with cheating it.

Congratulating the awarded farmers and agricultural workers and winners of the competition for the best parish, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gave assurances that The highest authorities have an understanding attitude toward the requirements of the countryside and agriculture. We will see to it, he said, that--the country's economic potential permitting--supplies of goods needed to increase output and to improve conditions of life in the countryside will be improved.

In direct conversations with the representatives of the highest authorities, the participants in the meeting discussed their work, their everyday concerns and troubles, and the initiatives aimed at a more efficient utilization of the potential of farms and the goods being supplied to the countryside.

SZCZECIN MIXED COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROGRESS

LD241912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] At the Szczecin Voivodship party committee another meeting took place today of the mixed commission established by Decree No 36 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the supervision of the implementation of the protocols on the proposals and demands of the interfactory strike committees and the government commission in Szczecin.

It was stated that the decisions made by the previous session, which took place on 17 September, are being implemented. It was agreed that work will continue on the principles of the organization of new self-governing trade unions in enterprises and institutions of Szczecin Voivodship.

Some aspects of the talks which representatives of Interfactory Workers Commission, which is part of the mixed commission, held 19-21 September in Warsaw with Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy premier and chairman of the mixed commission, were presented.

It was jointly decided that the mass media and primarily the press must expose in commentaries the trends which are counterto the socialist system and which are presented by Western mass media and also by leading representatives of the antisocialist forces in Poland. It was also decided that the various leaflets and statements of the existing trade unions, which occasionally appear and which are contrary to the agreement signed in Szczecin and the decisions of the mixed commission of 1[illegible] September on the continuity of payments resulting from the membership of trade unions, do not favor the normalization of work and of the talks in progress within the framework of the mixed commissions.

Because there are complaints against certain enterprise directors, it was decided that each workers commission in an enterprise in Szczecin Voivodship which has complaints against the director of an enterprise or factory should formulate the accusations in writing and present them to the Interfactory Workers Commission. After examining them, the commission will pass them to Janusz Brych, deputy chairman of the mixed commission, for further examination and solution in accordance with the regulations in force.

WALESA ASKS NORWEGIAN TU BODY FOR PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD241205 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] In a formal request to the Norwegian Trade Union Federation the new unions in Poland have asked for held in obtaining printing equipment for use in their work. Trade Union Federation Chairman Tor Halvorsen told AFTENPOSTEN that the federation is prepared to give technical assistance as soon as the situation in Poland is clarified and a new united Polish trade union is in operation.

The request from Poland, signed by Lech Walesa, was delivered to the Trade Union Federation yesterday and will be dealt with tomorrow. Walesa expresses his thanks for the Trade Union Federation's solidarity in support of better living conditions in Poland and better conditions for the Polish working classes.

"Your solidarity and moral support are extremely important to us at a time which is very difficult and which has worried the whole of Europe," one passage in the request states. Walesa writes further that he expects an agreement to be reached with the Norwegian Trade Union Federation "on the basis of our feeling that the fate of the Polish working class is not a matter of indifference to the working class in other countries. We live in the same European family, and we hope that we will maintain good contacts between our unions in the future," Walesa writes on behalf of the Coordination Committee of the Independent Polish Trade Unions.

THREE NEW UNIONS APPLY FOR REGISTRATION

LD242133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Except] A meeting took place today in the Warsaw Voivodship court where applications for the registration of new trade unions were examined for the first time. There were three applications for registration: the Warsaw independent, self-governing trade union; independent self-governing trade union of employees of the (?Hemer) works in Kielce; and independent self-governing trade union of the lower Silesian mining industry.

GDANSK BUILDING UNION HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD240924 Warsaw PAP in English 0211 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--The management of the Ministry of Construction and the building materials industry met here with the building section of the independent and self-governing trade unions from Gdansk. Both sides discussed chiefly questions connected with a building branch agreement prepared on the basis of the protocol of the agreement signed by the government commission with the Inter-factory Strike Committee at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on August 31, 1980.

Reviewed were possibilities of changes and improvement in the working and living conditions of the building crews and the proposals to rationalize and change investment and building processes in the entire national economy forwarded by the building section of the independent trade unions from Gdansk.

Problems of improving the supply of materials for the building and assembly enterprises, which should enable them to work more efficiently, figured prominently during the talks.

After the explanations and discussions, both sides came to terms on a considerable number of issues. The remaining questions will be examined in detail in the coming future.

CENTRAL UNION OF HOUSING COOPERATIVES MEETS

LD241012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The leadership of the central union of housing cooperatives discussed yesterday essential changes which need to be carried out in the activity of housing cooperatives. further strengthening of the union's self-government was also discussed. It is expected that these issues will be discussed by activists, members and employees of housing cooperatives. At yesterday's meeting it was said, among other things, that housing cooperatives should implement the goals resulting from the general precepts of state housing policy through application of economic measures and not, as has been done up to now, administrative and (?similar) measures. The question of distribution of apartments is of key importance. It was suggested that the precentage of apartments distributed by cooperatives should be increased. The relevant agreements would have to be made with work enterprises.

KOPEC: STRIKE BACKLOGS NOT BEING MADE UP

LD241400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In a PAP interview Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec evaluated the current state of affairs in the production sector and its implications for the functioning of the economy, market supplies and Poland's participation in the international division of labor.

Deputy Premier Kopec said, among other things, that the government has entered into binding social agreements, undertaking many decisions to resolve social and welfare problems. At the same time, after the talks with the workers, it has been established that there was an urgent need to make up for the backlog created during the strikes. The delays in production amounted to about Z36 billion in August. This month the backlog keeps on growing and can increase by further Z25 billion.

Aleksander Kopec also said that work in many factories is still progressing very slowly not only because of difficulties in deliveries but also because of people's attitudes. Speaking about the delays, the deputy premier gave some concrete examples: already there is a shortage of 2.8 million tons of coal, 135,000 tons of steel, 500 railway cargo wagons, 1,465 tractors, 27,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers and many thousands of tons of other products.

Speaking about the domestic market, Aleksander Kopec stated that as the result of wage and pension increases the gap between purchasing power and supply has increased and it currently amounts to between Z40 billion and Z50 billion. In order to fill this gap the government has carried out a detailed examination of the production possibilities in individual economic ministries with the view of reducing the shortage of market goods. The maximum value of additional supplies can amount to about (?Z18 billion).

The immediate imports of food have been increased, especially meat. However, the main condition for an improvement in the current situation is the steady and systematic work of the whole national economy,

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OPENS FILE ON ALLEGED DISSIDENT

LD250826 Warsaw PAP in English 0205 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--The Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw opened an investigation against Robert Leszek Moczulski suspected of an offence under Article 270, Paragraph 1 of the penal code in connection with Article 273 Paragraph 1.

Moczulski is being charged with remarks degrading the dignity of supreme organs of power of the Polish People's Republic. The remarks were contained in an interview he granted to the West German news magazine DER SPIEGEL (of Sep 15).

Moculski was detained following a prosecutor's decision of Sep 23.

NEW GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, RADIO-TV CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD250830 Warsaw PAP in English 0207 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jozef Barecki to the post of government spokesman, simultaneously recalling from that post Wlodzimierz Janiurek who joins the diplomatic service.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has called Zdzislaw Balicki to the post of chairman of Committee for Radio and Television, simultaneously recalling from that post Jozef Barecki.

Zdzislaw Balicki was born in 1930 to a peasant's family. He is a graduate of the higher school of economics in Wroclaw. He worked in the PUWP apparatus, holding until 1973 the post of first secretary of the town and district committee in Walbrzych. Since 1973 he has been editor in chief of the GAZETA ROBOTNICZA daily in Wroclaw. He was deputy to the Sejm.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD240846 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee was held in Warsaw. The plenum discussed current political and socioeconomic situation in the country and described the tasks of the party. Chairman of the Central Committee Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak made a speech. The Democratic Party Central Committee is of the opinion that the basis of the present conflict was a steadily growing crisis of confidence between the authority and society. Among other things, its source was subjectivism and voluntarism in the control of state and socioeconomic life, and a reduction of democracy.

It is indispensable to introduce reforms in economic policy; it demands thought out model and system solutions, particularly the reconstruction of planning and management. The Central Committee believes the basic direction in the work of the entire party should be full support for the production effort which would create material foundations for the implementation of signed agreements. The party supports the agreements and considers itself as their political coguarantor. The SD supports the socialist system in Poland, recognizes the leading role of the party and the working class in the construction of socialism. It confirms its lasting alliance with the PZPR, and inviolable alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and states of the socialist community, and its support for the Polish foreign policy in the implementation of agreements with other countries.

The Central Committee considers as the supreme task in the political activity of the party the realization of the principles of democracy. The Central Committee supports the limitation on elected functions to a certain number of terms, and is against the accumulation of functions and posts. As a necessary provision for democracy the need to observe the independence of allied parties has been agreed on, also autonomy for their political programs and a proper interparty cooperation. The development of social self-management in all its forms is of essential importance. The renewal of trade unions is of great importance for the process. The party has adopted an open-minded attitude toward the organizational questions of the trade union movement, and will be guided by the following criteria: the authenticity of representation, self-management, the ability to link group interests with social interests, and the recognition of the principles of socialist system.

The party, which traditionally operates among intelligentsia, has stressed the intelligentsia's great role and responsibility for the development of the country. The Central Committee supports wider participation of youth in party activity. The party supports a rational and consequential cadre policy, which would ensure advancement for ideological and honest people, who possess proper qualifications and experience. The plenum confirmed the need for the party to participate in the preparation of system solutions in the economy, and in the shaping of proper relations between great industry and small-scale production and services.

On assessing the policy for the development of services and crafts, jointly shaped with the PZPR, the Central Committee stated is has been proven in practice and brings good results. It has been indicated that joint policy should be increased to include the entire small-scale production. The plenum has adopted the principle of two-term system in holding elected posts, the principle of separate functions, and the principle of strengthening the role of elected officers.

WERBLAN ATTENDS MEETING OF PARTY SECRETARIES

AU240921 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] PAP--The 19 September meeting in the PZPR Central Committee of the first secretaries of the party committees in higher schools was devoted to the problems of the coming academic year, 1980-81.

The meeting, which was attended by Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, was chaired by Jarema Maciszewski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Science and Education.

Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, was present.

REINSTATED CHURCH-STATE COMMISSION MEETS

LD242056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In conformity with the announcement made at the Sejm session on 5 September by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski, the joint commission of representatives of the government and the episcopate has been revived.

Today's first meeting of the commission was attended on the part of the government by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jerzy Kuberski, minister and head of the Office for Religious Affairs; and Aleksander Merker, secretary of the commission and deputy director of the Office for Religious Affairs.

On the part of the episcopate the following took part: Kracow Metropolitan Archbishop Franciszek Macharski; Gdansk Ordinary Bishop Lech Kaczmarek; and episcopate secretary Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski.

Today's meeting of the commission was dedicated to a general review of relations between the state and church and to the preparation of a plan for the commission's activities. At the meeting it was harmoniously agreed that the work of the joint commission will be conducive to the development of cooperation and normalization of relations between the state and the church in the development of the fatherland and of the unity of all citizens.

It is expected that the next session will be held in November of this year, after the return of the representatives of the episcopate from the synod of bishops in Rome.

COAL LOADING BELOW PLAN IN SILESIA

LD242328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] We have received alarming news from Silesia today. At the mine sidings in Silesia and the basin traffic has been less than usual for the past few days. Every 24 hours the miners load several thousand tons of coal less than required by the plan.

For instance, miners from the Szombierki mine in Bytom were below plan for the day yesterday by 980 tons. The Bytom station, of which Janusz Chrzanowski is in charge, serves the Rozbark mine in addition to the Szombierki mine.

SEJM COMMISSION EXAMINES FODDER PROBLEMS

LD241930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Agriculture and Food Industry Commission of the Sejm examined at its meeting today the state of animal production and possibilities for its development.

The debate was based an evaluation of stock breeding in the past decade and further directions of action in this sphere, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture. It underlined that in the seventies an unfavorable disproportion existed between the rates of growth of animal production and of crop production. In 1970-75 animal production increased an average of 5.3 percent per annum, and crop production by 2.3 percent. In the course of the current 5-year period, these discrepancies have been greatly reduced but at the same time we have witnessed a general decline of dynamism in the development of agricultural production.

The lag in crop production compared with animal production has necessitated the import of grain and fodder indispensable for the maintenance of the animal population and meat deliveries for the market. Seeking solutions to the existing difficult situation caused by reduced harvests this year as compared with last year of potatoes, sugar beets, hay and other crops, with grain crops only 2 million tons higher, stepped up efforts are being made toward a maximum and complete harvesting and utilization of all farm produce suitable for fodder.

To halt the unfavorable changes in stockbreeding, a decision has been adopted to import an additional 1.5 million tons of grain. The Ministry of Agriculture is also undertaking measures to increase in the next fiscal year supplies of concentrated fodder from state reserves by 300,000 tons. In addition to this year's higher grain crops, this should improve the fodder situation.

Expressing their approval of the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, the deputies linked agricultural production, in particular animal production, with broader issues encompassing the whole economy,. They stressed that one of the main causes of the existing state of affairs was that in the seventies there was a lack of consistency in the implementation of programs for the development of food production.

Dealing with further directions for action during 1981-85 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the deputies stressed the need for a more profound analysis of the costs and profitability of production in agriculture. They stressed that cost accounting must become the basis for directing and managing agriculture and for more effectively influencing its intensification.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY APPEALS FOR RESTORATION OF CREDIBILITY

AU241001 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Andrzej Bajorek article: "Rehabilitation of Words"]

[Text] Whoever has been watching the recent events and has been reading the official documents and speeches will have seen that extremely important things are taking place in the country. Everyone can see that the contents and climate of the messages addressed to the citizens by the authorities are now different. For the Polish people harassed by daily troubles this change means very much, perhaps more than the agreements on wages, benefits and costs of living. The change in question give grounds for the belief that we, the inhabitants of this country, have become an object of the authorities' interest--we, and not the indexes.

Economic issues are most crucial issues. Economic results determine the standards of the nation's living and the ability to meet social needs, but it is the people who create such results. If they do it without faith in the purpose of their efforts, they will not produce anything worthwhile.

That is why it is so important to be conscious of the social purpose of what we do. That is why, aside from the production of material values, it is important to know the meaning of the words we use.

In the past few years we have observed a distinct deterioration in the nation's well-being, but we did not know how to admit and prevent it. To put it briefly, some people have assumed that, while going into ecstasies about a modern metallurgical plant, the shops in front of which people were fighting to get fish could be consigned to limbo.

However, metallurgical plants and goods in shops have certain things in common. The harassment by daily worries, shop lines and so on made it difficult for people to properly acknowledge our genuine and unquestioned achievements.

It goes without saying that we cannot settle everything at once, and our people do understand this truth, which has been repeated over and over again to a greater or a lesser degree. After all, we have been waiting for the "investment harvest." We have been patiently waiting for it for years, even though its deadline has been continuously postponed. However, social frustration has continued to increase in proportion as we have waited and waited. Such frustration has been increasing not in the least because our needs, which have been allegedly impossible to meet, have leaped upwards to such dizzy levels. The sources of our increasing frustration has been the general conviction that the citizen and his BASIC [capitalized word published in boldface] needs have been put at the bottom of the list of the problems dealt with.

Yes, our needs have neen increasing and will continue to do so because that is what is taking place worldwide. It is an inevitable manifestation of progress, and there is no proof that we are specifically different from others and that our aspirations are too high compared with those of others. If we have overstepped the average aspirations, then the blame should be laid at the door of the propaganda concerning our real and our doctored achievements.

I do not pretend to proclaim general evaluations. What I have written so far is my personal views. For example, I think that whatever one could say about the errors made by the mass media, one will admit that the media published many materials that encouraged readers, listeners and viewers to think, thanks to their in-depth argumentation and thanks to the force of the adduced examples. Nor is it possible to ignore the intervention by the press in the specific cases of the people who, ignored by various administrative bodies, appealed to the newspapers, saying: If you do not help us no one will.... Many of them found the help they needed.

It is a moot point what part of the overall mass of publications and radio and tv programs such cases accounted for--whether this part was small or not. I cannot answer that question because I have no relevant data. What I think is that an evaluation of the mass media that is more thorough and free from emotions will not be easy.

One thing is certain, however, we have not been able to draw the necessary lessons from previous events. Let me be personal. In December 1970 when meat prices were raised I was employed by the television newscast department. All the employees were summoned to to a meeting to inform us about that fatal decision and to gain our approval of it. The meeting took place in a very depressed atmosphere. I was among some people who took the floor. I was unable to force out of myself anything more than to say that if the situation really was so difficult then perhaps we should boast less. Wlodzimierz Sokorski, who was chairman of the radio and television committee, referred to my statement and said that, indeed, television had made such an error and that it must not be repeated in the future. Soon afterward, as you know, the television team was changed. Chairman Sokorski had to leave, and "hours of prosperity" began for television with his successor.

It is a very significant fact that precisely the workers class drew attention during the hot days of August to the problems of providing information for the nation. This is proof that these problems are in the focus of the Polish people's basic interests and, as many other problems, require screening and discussions.

The worker class was and is the nation's leading force. It was and is the main creator and defender of Poland's socialist shape. In keeping with our principles it is more entitled than anyone else to propose corrections. The fact that it was precisely the workers class that proposed the need for corrections--at times most crucial and exemplary corrections--is a guarantee of the socialist nature of the changes now taking place in Poland.

In Poland there is but one party that has grown from the workers class--a party that fights for the self-realization of this class, and those of the PZPR and the party's detachment from the workers class that produced such stormy events in our country; it was the detachment of some strata of the party leadership and the party apparatus from the workers class that was responsible for those events. It was not the party's general line that turned out to be erroneous; it was the deviations from that line and the violations of the Leninist norms and work style that became fatal errors. And precisely that met with such an acute disapproval on the part of the workers classs.

The man in the street and his troublesome problems were lost somewhere in a flood of printed and broadcast words. We ignored his feelings and sensitivity. We told him things that had nothing to do with his daily experience. This resulted in an enormous loss of credibility in our entire sociopolitical life. We must now begin to repair and raise that credibility.

The task is difficult. Words were and are the basic means of communication with the nation, but we have debased the value of so many words and deprived them of their true meaning. It goes without saying that guarantees in the form of legal adjustments and new legal enactments are necessary and purposeful, but let us not forget that with the help of new laws it is possible to settle general problems and not the scores and hundreds of problems produced by life daily. Laws are of help in the government-nation dialogue and in safeguarding the basic formulas of agreements, but they will never be able to substitute for dialogues.

There is no doubt that everyone will agree that what we need now is normalization and cooling off. We need time to sort out neglected problems and to test new problems in practice. For that process to progress it is necessary--in accord with the spirit of agreements--to honestly discuss all the problems produced by life. It is necessary to defuse tensions by dialogue and discussion.

Some words and phrases will always be needed in such dialogue--words and phrases that are the basis of concluded social contract and a key to the contract's functioning.

That includes work, even though the sterile appeals for work have depreciated their value.

That includes comanagement, even though we have deprived this term of the strength of its impact by interpreting it too narrowly.

That includes effectiveness, even though it is perhaps the most worn out term of all, one that is good for anything as some people say. But it is also an indispensable term, one that constitutes the quiescence of economic plans.

It is a bitter truth when one has to admit that these and similar terms have lost their credibility. But it is also true that we have no choice than to trust each other. On the strength of mutual trust we must now perseveringly recover the creditability of words and deeds--of the words matched by deeds and of the deeds that match the words. Chaos is the alternative.

SECURITY OF POLAND 'PART, PARCEL' TO SECURITY OF EUROPE

LD231514 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep, PAP--POLISH PERSPECTIVES, a monthly published under auspices of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, brings an extensive article by Adam Daniel Rotfeld on Poland's European policy. It reads i.a.:

In conditions of detente dialogue is matter-of-course. When tensions flare up its importance is all the greater. Keeping the channels open in a time of crisis is the first step towards overcoming it. This explains the lively response to the proposal, put forward at the 8th PUWP Congress to hold a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It has come into the forefront of the international debate on how to end the arms race and continue detente and is in tune with the general feeling that the growth in the significance of the military factor in international relations is the chief barrier to strengthening the process of detente and making it irreversible and lasting.

Poland and its allies take the view that the conference on military detente and disarmament would not be a substitute for any negotiating forum--neither CSCE nor Vienna nor any other (SALT, Geneva).

The [word indistinct] proceedings could in practice be spread out over several stages. The Warsaw Treaty propose concentrating in the first phase on further confidence-building measures in the military field and amplification of the appropriate provisions of the CSCE Final Act. The Warsaw Treaty states have expressed their readiness to discuss with the other CSCE participants the procedure and order in which specific proposals for lowering the level of military confrontation and for disarmament are aired at the conference. Poland is committed to an integral approach to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and to preserving equilibrium and taking account of the security interests of all states in seeking new accords in Madrid. Its political will, determination and specific action on behalf of overcoming the present impasse in East-West relations and returning to the path of detente arouse confidence and respect.

The possibilities of countries of the order of Poland are, it is true, still objectively limited. But many states see--not without reason--in the activeness of Polish foreign policy evidence of profound changes for the better which have widened its scope for participation in shaping relations in Europe. It is proportional to our resources and aspirations, to our actual position in the world. The security of Poland has for 35 years been part and parcel of the security of Europe. Persevering action on behalf of strengthening and stabilizing peace in this region is the best service that can be rendered to the Polish national interest.

FRG, POLISH CARDINALS ISSUE STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF TALKS

LD152118 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep (PAP)--On September 15, at the end of the visit to Poland by a delegation of the West German Conference of Bishops, Cardinals Stafan Wyszynski and Josef Hoeffner made statements for the press. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski stressed the importance of the meeting of the conference of the Polish Episcopate with the delegation of the German Conference of Bishops and said:

"The bishops of both nations have especially significant tasks, between both states as neighbours. In this context special importance is given to this meeting of bishops of two nations who, owing to piled-up wrongs, were hostile to each other; and which are currently entering the path of co-existence in the spirit of peace, reconciliation and Christian forgiveness. I thank from my heart the delegation of the German Conference of Bishops, headed by Josef Hoeffner--archbishop of Cologne--for this visit-pilgrimage to Poland. The visit began in our nation's spiritual capital, at the throne of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, and led--like our path during the visit-pilgrimate to the Federal Republic of Germany--to sacred places, and places made sacred by the human blood and suffering. The pilgrimage ends in the unconquered city--Warsaw--which arose from ruins and cinders after the last cruel war and is bustling with life again today.

"We have come out of this meeting mutually fortified by common prayer and work. Our to-date talks [words indistinct] two years ago and, recently, in Jasna Gora, lay stress on many common issues, especially as concerns family life and the upbringing of young people, as well as problems connected with securing the development of the church, peaceful coexistence and allround cooperation between our nations."

At the beginning of his statement Cardinal Hoeffner said that he was deeply moved by the brotherly and cordial reception in Poland, for which he thanked heartely on behalf of the delegation, paying personal thanks to Poland's primate. He then said: "All of us--Germans and Poles--felt what Cardinal Ratzinger, in his homily in the overcrowded Mariacki Church in Krakow, called 'the unifying and reconciliating power of faith, which gives the strength to forgive and leads to brotherhood. The visit to Oswiecim, to the Maksymilian Kolbe's death-cell, affected us deeply. Standing before the 'wall of death' we painfully felt what was done to the Polish nation and to many people from all the countries of Europe in the name of our nation. We prayed for peace to arise from the strength to forgive.

"In our talks with our Polish brothers we consolidated our common belief that inhuman terror should not be forgotten, but that people should look not only into the past. We have a task for the future--the restoration of Europe in the spirit of Jesus Christ. We gratefully recall the joyous fact of the development of relations between the church in Germany and in Poland. The visit of the delegation of the Polish Episcopate two years ago increased efforts for deepening cooperation on all levels. The present return visit confirmed our conviction that this path should be continued.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW ZAIRE ENVOY

AU241545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Mulenda Shamwange, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country. Presenting his credentials, the Zairean ambassador extended a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian People on behalf of the founding chairman of the people's revolution and president of Zaire, Mobuto Sese Seko.

In his speech on this occasion, the ambassador highly appreciated the relations Romania maintains with the Third World countries, and with all nations. He emphasized bilateral relations and the support Romania grants to Zaire's economic development. Zaire, the speaker stated, values the contribution made by the Romanian specialists, especially in such fields as education, agriculture and health care, and wants to expand this cooperation by substantially increasing exchanges and creating joint production units which will make new work available and secure the well-being of our people.

Receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the ambassador to convey best wishes for health and personal happiness to President Mobuto Sese Seko, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Zairean people. In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed the efforts by our people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and Romania's activity in the international arena aimed at broad cooperation among nations and at cadres training.

The speaker also stressed the need to intensify efforts by all states and world people to improve the world political climate, to resume and continue the policy of detente, to resolve differences between countries by political negotiations alone, to achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate under-development and establish a new world economic order. The speaker then stressed that relations between Romania and Zaire have experienced an upward trend. He emphasized the decisive role played by summit understandings in deepening and diversifying these relations.

After the accreditation ceremony, a talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU241408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to our country, Jordan Pani. Presenting his credentials, the Albanian ambassador extended greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, as well as wishes for the development and progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the traditional friendship between the Albanian people and the Romanian people and the friendship that was cemented by the struggle the two peoples waged for freedom, national independence and progress. In this context, the ambassador emphasized that he will make every effort to further develop relations of friendship between the two peoples.

Receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes and, in turn, conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for new successes to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to the friendly Albanian people in achieving their fatherland's prosperity.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed that Romanian-Albanian friendly relations have a rich and longstanding tradition.

Our peoples supported each other in the struggle against foreign oppression, for national and social liberation and for a better life. At this time, when in Romania and Albania deep revolutionary transformations have taken place and when noteworthy achievements have been recorded in developing the economy, science and culture, new opportunities have been created to expand and diversify cooperation between our peoples and countries.

In positively assessing the increase, especially in past years, of economic exchange, the speaker stressed the desire to continue to expand Romanian-Albanian cooperation in all fields of common interest on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Jordan Pani.

DUMA MEETS WITH FORMER GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--During the interview Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had on September 24 with Dimitrios Bitsios, former minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, reference was made to the steady development of the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the two countries and peoples, as well as to major international issues of the contemporary world. In the morning, Dimitrios Bitsios participated in a round table organized at the headquarters of the Association of International Law and International Relations (A.D.I.R.I)--that invited him to visit Romania--where he made an exposition on Greece's foreign policy in the Balkan and Mediterranean context.

NICULESCU, EGYPTIAN BANKING OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

AU241852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and Ahmad (Faud), chairman of the Egyptian Bank of Cairo and of the Administration Board of the Romanian-Egyptian Bank, discussed on Wednesday, September 24, questions related to the further development of the activity of the Romanian-Egyptian bank and to the expansion of the economic relations between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO BACAU COUNTY

AU240915 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left this morning for a working visit to Bacau County. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrades Emil Bobu and Ion Dinca. On his departure from Baneasa Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazecas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan and Ioan Ursu.

Further on Visit

AU242017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu began on September 24 a working visit to Bacau County. In the Gheorghe Gheorhiu-Dej Municipality President Nicolae Ceausescu and the local responsible officials analysed the achievements scored in recent years in point or urban development and the targets to be attained on this line in the light of the decisions of the recent congress of the People's Councils. The working visit of the leader of the Romanian party and state in counties of Moldavia is going on.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON 'REGRETTABLE' CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAQ, IRAN

LD241740 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Milica Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Iraqi-Iranian border conflict which has now turned into a real small war represents an event which is attracting the attention of the world public because its consequences can be unforeseeable. Our commentator Milika Sundic tries to answer the question on a possible way out of the crisis:

In addition to all problems facing the troubled world today, the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict has become overnight a potential danger which can push the already unstable world peace into a new chasm. Unfortunately, the conflict is no surprise but it has caused serious concern among all friends of Iraq and Iran. The situation is especially grave, considering that the possibilities for mediation are very limited. Iraq and Iran have never been good neighbors, nor have those who ever governed this troubled area wanted them to be so. In view of this difficult legacy, there was an obvious lack of understanding by the two countries to seek a way out of the crisis in their relations through negotiations and compromise which would not harm their vital interests. The conflict will exhaust both sides and cause many victims and much destruction, all of which will benefit those who have not forgiven either Iraq or Iran for their liberation from foreign yoke and for becoming masters of their independence and enormous wealth.

The conflict is even more regrettable since it concerns two nonaligned countries, something which represents another misfortune for the nonaligned movement, in addition to all the others which face it from various sides. For this reason the nonaligned countries are particularly competent, should there be any possibilities for it, to use their influence and strength to make Iraq and Iran agree to negotiations. The great powers should stand aside and so should all other bloc countries whose interests are threatened in this area. It is true that the cessation of hostilities between the two neighboring countries above all depends on themselves, on their readiness to understand and to accept the need for peaceful coexistence. At the present moment, this is not easy but should the conflict continue the danger of foreign interference will increase, which will seriously endanger the independence of both countries.

Whenever there is a conflict in any part of the world, it is normal to seek the guilty party and to support one or the other side. In this case, however, this would be the worst way to choose to explain the reasons for the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. The intolerance and hatred between Iraq and Iran are too great and deep and the military-strategic and economic interests too different for a court of justice to be able to settle them. It is not even easy to say that both sides in the conflict are equally responsible because this, too, could be taken as interference in their internal affairs. However, it is difficult to become reconciled with the explanation saying that the conflict was inevitable. If this were accepted, it would mean giving credence to the way in which the two countries decided to resolve their dispute.

However, even if we allow that the conflict did not equally depend on both sides, the cessation of hostilities depends on both Iraq and Iran. All those who wish them well should work exclusively to this end.

NATIONALS WORKING IN IRAQ NOT ENDANGERED

LD242142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--All Yugoslavs who work in Iraq or who are on official visit to that country, are safe.

During the air attack on Baghdad, no settlement comprising Yugoslavs was seriously endangered. Work continued on most construction sites, including those where work was interrupted yesterday.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV CONTINUES TALKS

Meeting With Vakic

LD240852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--The overall value of Yugoslav-Soviet trade is expected to reach 5,000 million dollars this year. Yugoslav working organizations have also proposed a list of additional exports to the Soviet Union to the value of 250 million dollars.

Commodity exchange put at 16,000 million dollars in all its expected to be reached by the end of this 1976-80 period. It is also expected that this value will considerably increase in the coming five-year period.

At today's talks in Belgrade, President Ilija Vikic of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and Deputy Chairman N, K. Baybakov of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union made a very positive evaluation of the development of economic relations between the two countries. Even better results can be reached and economic ties between the two partners can be enriched with higher forms of cooperation, they said.

A major number of Yugoslav business economists pointed at today's talks to the possibility of higher exports to the Soviet Union of Yugoslav-made electric machines, automobiles, metallurgical and electronic equipment, machines and equipment for nuclear power plants, consumer goods and food products.

The interest felt by Yugoslav construction builders in projects in the Soviet Union was also noted.

Mijatovic Meeting

LD241418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today received Soviet Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov.

Yugoslav-Soviet relations impregnated with mutual respect, and the two countries' all-round cooperation are developing successfully and their constant expansion is the two friendly countries' lasting orientation on the foundations defined by President's Tito and Brezhnev, it was pointed out with satisfaction during the ensuing talk.

Referring to increased economic cooperation and particularly commodity exchange, Nikolay Baybakov cited concrete possibilities of engaging Yugoslav organizations of associated labour in the production of some major modern facilities within the modernization of some fields of the Soviet economy.

The importance was underlined of stability in basic commodity exchange. Cooperation prospects in energy, machine construction, ship-building industry, building services, food production and other fields were also discussed.

The talk also comprised some questions of international relations.

Dragosavac Meeting

LD241412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is developing successfully and conditions exist for its promotion, it was mutually assessed during a talk today between League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac and Soviet Council of Ministers Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov.

Mutual readiness was also expressed for relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to develop further. Yugoslav-Soviet relations are developing successfully due to the principles on which they are founded and which were defined during meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, it was underlined.

Cooperation Agreement, Departure

LD241829 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croation 1513 GMT 24 Sep 80

["Long-Term Program of Economic Cooperation With USSR"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The USSR Council of Ministers delegation headed by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Belgrade today. The USSR delegation had paid a 6-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, both highly appraised the present economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which has developed very successfully over a long period of time on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. Both sides expressed the desire to expand and enrich this cooperation further.

A long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation was signed for the period from 1981 to 1990 in the desire to ensure the continuity and stability of economic relations between the two countries on the basis of the accord reached between President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev in 1977. The two sides confirmed that objective possibilities exist for further dynamic growth of exchange of goods up to 1990, which should be reflected in 5-year agreements and annual protocols on the exchange of goods and other forms of cooperation. Owing to this, particular attention was paid during the talks between the two countries to the completion of consultations between their respective planning and foreign trade organs and the preparation of documents on economic cooperation from 1981 to 1985, which, together with the long-term agreement for the next 5-year period, should be prepared by the end of this year.

The signing of the long-term agreement represents, in fact, an expression of continuity in the development of the already highly developed economic relations between the two countries. This document opens the basic channels in the direction of the further expansion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and our biggest foreign trade partner. The long-term agreement also provides possibilities for joint solutions of some unsolved questions concerning the next medium-term plan, during which the volume of goods exchanges is expected to reach about $26 billion. About $16 billion will be recorded in the total trade between the two countries by the end of the current medium-term period.

The long-term agreement envisages constant improvement in the exchange of goods and also reflects an interest in the further development of production cooperation and specialization, especially in machinery building, energy generation, electric machinery building, the motor industry, transport and shipbuilding. Scientific-technical cooperation occupies a special place in the agreement in the interests of speeding up scientific-technical progress, reducing costs and achieving a considerable increase in work productivity.

The signing of the long-term agreement and the accords concerning the next medium-term plan are yet another confirmation of the constant successful development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. This assertion is best illustrated by the fact that the rate of growth of Yugoslav foreign trade exchange as a rule exceeds the rate of growth both of the total Yugoslav and Soviet foreign trade. [sentence as received]

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS DUBROVNIK

LD241428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Several warships of the Soviet Navy sailed today into the harbour of Dubrovnik, Yugoslav central Adriatic, where they will stay on a several-day friendly visit.

During the stay in Dubrovnik, the ship crews will tour the cultural and historic landmarks of the town and its surroundings.

ADMIRAL MAMULA RECEIVES PRC ARMY OFFICER

LD241552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff today received He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the National Liberation Army of the Chinese People's Republic in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense. He Zhengwen is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

The meeting between Admiral Mamula and the PRC guest passed with cordial and friendly conversation.

Col Gen Dusan Pekic and Lt Col Gen Rade Susa were present during the talks.

The meeting was attended also by Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, and by Wang, the military, naval and air attache.

During their stay in our country the guests from China will visit units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Foreign Secretariat Statement

AU241501 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with the forthcoming visit by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Yugoslavia, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has stated to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

We assess the visit by the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, which is the first official visit by a British prime minister to Yugoslavia, as very significant for the further advancement of traditional friendly relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in bilateral and international fields. Relations between the two countries based on the principles of independence, noninterference, equal cooperation and mutual interest are characterized by stability and mutual respect. The visit by the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, comes at a time when fruitful bilateral cooperation is increasing in almost all fields.

During the visit, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will conduct official talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, on bilateral and topical international problems of interest to the two countries. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will also be received by and have talks with Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In addition to Belgrade and Smederevo, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will visit Skopje, capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and will spend a short time in Dubrovnik.

The visit by the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and an even more fruitful development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. Both sides believe that the conditions and opportunities for this exist.

Arrival, Djuranovic Meeting

LD241306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, arrived this morning on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. This is the first official visit by a British prime minister in the history of the relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

At Belgrade airport the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was accorded a formal reception, with high state honors. Mrs Thatcher, her husband and associates were welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife.

Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Radoje Stefanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; SFRY ambassador in London, Zivan Berisavljevic, and his wife; Miljenko Zrelec, president of the Belgrade City Executive Council; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of Federal Executive Council; and other personalities were in the official welcoming party.

The British prime minister was also welcomed by the British ambassador to Yugoslavia, Edwin Bolland, his wife, and by members of the embassy staff.

In her statement, made at Belgrade airport immediately after her arrival, Prime Minister Thatcher conveyed the best wishes of the British people to the peoples of Yugoslavia and expressed her pleasure over this visit. Margaret Thatcher also recalled her presence at President Tito's funeral and the gathering of leading personalities from all over the world who then "paid tribute to one of the greatest leaders of modern times." British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher then said:

"Because President Tito was a truly great statesman he knew that the link between the people and their representatives was the essence of politics. He believed in a united and independent Yugoslavia. He also had the courage and resolve to give life to this conviction in the darkest days of the war when difficulties were enormous and when exceptional qualities of leadership were required. After the war he resolutely led the Yugoslav people preserving the independence which they had won at so high a price. In so doing your late president became an example to other countries demonstrating to them that a country such as Yugoslavia can be independent if it is sufficiently resolute to be so. From him you inherited a strong, united and independent country which enjoys the respect of the peoples of all convictions, and particularly the sincere admiration of Great Britain. In its internal policy your country is guided by the essential principle that the people are the only reliable basis of good management, and in its foreign policy, by the equally profound conviction that the relations with all other countries, great or small, must be based on equality and independence and that no foreign power has the right to decide the policy of others. We respect the way in which Yugoslavia followed its policy of true nonalignment. We carefully followed the efforts of your representatives to keep the nonaligned movement on its original path and to prevent the violation of its basic principles.

"I awaited this visit with impatience. Many things have to be discussed and a great deal has to be seen. I am interested to hear more about the measures which you are taking to promote your internal development, facing as you are the difficult economic problems many of which affect my country as well. I should also like to discuss with you the ideas as to how we can contribute to the reduction of the tension which we are facing in various parts of the world."

Talks Begin

LD242026 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The official Yugoslav-British talks between Veselin Djuranovic and Margaret Thatcher and their associates opened this afternoon in the Federation Palace at Novi Beograd. Here is a report by Dragan Petrovic, Belgrade radio reporter:

Both sides expressed pleasure at the first official visit by a British prime minister to Yugoslavia. They expressed the view that this visit would represent an important contribution to further development of traditional friendly relations between the two countries. This visit is opening a new phase of lively and all-round cooperation in various spheres on the bilateral level. It was mutually noted that political relations between the two countries are good despite differences which exist in the systems of the two countries as well as differences which concern some international questions. Both sides emphasized their readiness to continue with contacts on bilateral and international levels because the existing differences should not represent an obstacle to all-round cooperation.

The visit by Mrs Thatcher is taking place at a time when the international situation is serious and this gives it increased importance, because in such an international situation it is essential that all countries exert efforts to overcome the difficulties and to restore calm, negotiations and lessening of tension. Both sides assessed with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation is favorably developing in the political sphere as well as in the sphere of culture, education, science and technology. Concern was expressed over the unfavorable situation in economic relations, especially over the payments' deficit on Yugoslavia's part. It was stated that possibilities exist to resolve these difficulties. The agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC has opened the possibility of increasing Yugoslav exports to Great Britain.

The talks also dealt with the present international situation and, in this connection, special attention was paid to the efforts all of which must contribute to reviving the process of detente in the world. As European countries, Yugoslavia and Great Britain--as far as detente is concerned--bear in mind the possibilities offered in this respect by the Madrid meeting of the conference on European security. The problems of the Near and Middle East, including the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the situation in Southeast Asia and disarmament were also discussed.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, outlined Yugoslavia's view of the present situation in the nonaligned movement. He spoke of our country's activities within the movement and of the principled stances of our policy which we advocate in the movement and in international relations in general.

The talks between the Yugoslav and British prime ministers were held in a very open and friendly atmosphere and will be continued during their meetings.

UNESCO CONFERENCE ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS OF ALL DELEGATIONS

LD241358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The UNESCO General Conference today accepted the credentials of all delegations which are attending its Belgrade session.

Proposing that credentials of all the delegations present be accepted, the Credentials Committee did in no case take the way of either indirectly or in any other manner giving recognition to the Israeli decision and, in this respect, firmly follows the line of the U.N. decisions, Krishna Raj Aryal, the Credentials Committee chairman explained.

The group of Arab countries yesterday afternoon disputed the validity of the Israeli delegation's credentials, arguing that they were signed in Jerusalem, the city Israel unilaterally declared its capital.

Further, a group of countries yesterday disputed the validity of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials. Since nobody took the floor in this matter this morning, the conference accepted the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union today expressed reserves and rejected objections heard in yesterday's debate as regards Afghanistan. However, it appealed to all the present to make efforts so as to see UNESCO continue work and deal with conference affairs. Vietnam, China, Sudan and Egypt also took the floor.

The plenary session continued with considering questions on the programme of work until an agenda is adopted.

Agenda Adopted

LD242222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 24 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The 21st Session of the UNESCO General Conference adopted a 65-item agenda in plenary session this afternoon.

This morning's three-hour-long debate dwelt mainly on the Soviet and Chinese proposals for supplementing the agenda.

China and Vietnam engaged in a polemic on the Chinese proposal that the Belgrade meeting also discuss aid to refugees in Asia.

The Soviet Union had proposed that the conference take a stand on UNESCO's contribution to the settlement of mankind's global problems. It had also proposed that discussions be held on the ways for strengthening UNESCO's role in the struggle against "inhumane ideology, militarism, hegemony, racism and apartheid." The third Soviet proposal for supplementing the agenda related to discussions on the implementation of UNESCO's declaration on (?the) media adopted at the general conference in Paris.

The delegates of Senegal, Togo, the Ivory Coast, Argentina, Switzerland, Democratic Kampuchea, Indonesia, Guinea and some other countries opposed the Soviet proposals saying they would further burden the already extensive programme. These countries consider that the subjects can be discussed in the framework of the envisaged items of the agenda.

The delegates of Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and some other countries agreed that the available time for the conference work should be taken into account. They also expressed their reservations to what they called ideological aspects of the Soviet proposal.

The head of the Soviet delegation informed the plenum of his delegation's agreement that two of its proposals be discussed in the framework of other items on the agenda.

UNESCO Director-General M'Bow pointed out that there had been no specific objections to the third Soviet proposal, on the role of mass media, being discussed as a separate item of the agenda. As no further objections were raised, President of the Conference Napoleon le Blanc declared the agenda adopted.

Le Blanc also said that Vietnam had agreed to the Chinese proposal on aid to refugees in Asia being adopted without amendments.

The conference will today elect the president and vice-presidents of the general conference and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the commissions.

MIKULIC TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA'S FELEKE REPORTED

AU241726 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia. During their friendly talk they discussed cooperation between the LCY and the Commission for the Formation of the Ethiopia Workers Party. Assefa Wolde, Ethiopian ambassador to the SFRY, Dusan Marinkovic, SFRY ambassador to Ethiopia, and others were present at the talks.

MIKULIC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ETHIOPIA, SOUTH YEMEN

LD241458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, left today for a working visit to socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia.

After completing his visit to socialist Ethiopia Branko Mikulic will visit the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

At Belgrade airport Mikulic was seen off by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and by Assefa Wolde, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the SFRY.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION MEETS VOJKOVSKI FOR TALKS

AU241733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--The Australian and Yugoslav economic partners must improve their mutual knowledge about one another in order to advance economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention must be devoted in this connection to opportunities for increasing Yugoslav exports, and for establishing long-term forms of economic relations. That appraisal was made yesterday at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia at a meeting between Dimitar Vojkovski, vice president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, and (Keith Richard Brecken), member of the Executive Council for Development and Promotion of Australian Trade. (Brecken) is heading an Australian mission for development and promotion of trade with Yugoslavia which arrived in Yugoslavia on 20 September.

As jointly pointed out, Yugoslav-Australian economic relations are constantly advancing. However, the opportunities for increasing commodity trade between the two countries to a greater extent, and for establishing longer-term forms of industrial cooperation that would provide a more stable basis for economic relations between the two countries, have been insufficiently used. The Yugoslav side in the talks pointed out that Yugoslavia's large negative trade balance represents an obstacle to a more successful development of trade relations.

(Brecken) pointed out that Australia is interested in larger imports of Yugoslav goods, in further increasing commodity trade, in establishing industrial cooperation and in cooperation in the fields of tourism and air transport.

The commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Australia last year totaled a little more than $100 million. The share of Yugoslav exports in the total commodity trade between the two countries amounted to only about $11 million. The export and import trends in the first 6 months of this year were somewhat more favorable, but the Yugoslav trade deficit continues to be large and amounts to about $44 million.

The Australian mission for development and promotion of trade with Yugoslavia will be visiting our country until 2 October. During that time it will visit several of our cities, and in talks with representatives of our work organizations it will examine specific possibilities for expanding the existing and establishing new economic relations between the two countries.

DJURANOVIC, POTRC DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD240908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--Topical economic trends, the practical effect of the measures adopted so far to stabilize the economy, particularly the increase in the cost of living and the real drop in living standards of the working people and citizens, were the subjects discussed today at the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the CTUY.

Apart from positive and significant results, it was stated in this exhaustive and open dialogue, the battle for economic stabilization is still marked by insufficient consistency and decisiveness in respect for the agreed on systemic measures. This is particularly reflected in the slow process of finding efficient solutions to eliminate weaknesses in the system and its application, and this endangers the speedier development of self-managing relations and reduces respect for economic laws in the economic activity and the implementation of self-managing rights of workers to become masters of the conditions of acquiring and distributing income.

Orientations toward reducing investment, general and joint consumption to the limits of real income are also not being consistently respected, and various problems in the sphere of the price policy and of economic relations with other countries are present. In this connection it was stressed that what also represents a major obstacle to the more successful implementation of the goals of the stabilization policy are very strong pressures to increase prices, an inadequate increase in labor productivity, and certain weaknesses in the system of remuneration according to the results of work. All this places a burden on personal incomes and on the standard of living of the working people, in particular of those with the lowest incomes.

It was agreed that the tendency for living standards to fall must be halted, along with the assessment that stabilization cannot be implemented at the expense of low earnings and in a way in which the burden of the battle for stabilization will be shifted on to personal incomes. This refers, in particular, to industrial workers and in general to the employed whose only source of receipts are personal incomes.

Economic stabilization, it was said at the meeting, demands above all that all aspects of consumption be reduced to the limits of the income realized. It demands further that productivity be increased, work discipline and responsibility strengthened, the self-managing principles of remuneration according to work consistently applied, that the economic be income-linked and that there be a principled attitude toward the agreed tasks and obligations. Such behavior must yield the desired results without at the same time--and this is important--threatening either earnings or the citizens' living standards.

At the end of the talks it was noted that cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the Council of the CTUY was satisfactory, particularly in the sphere of income policy and personal incomes. The two sides expressed readiness for such cooperation also in discussing other topical economic and social problems.

TRADE UNION LEADER SPILJAK STRESSES NEED TO INCREASE WAGES

AU241401 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Krste Bijelic interview with Mika Spiljak, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We can now talk about certain effects of the stabilization policy this year. What are your assessments now?

[Answer] True, I have said that all factors of society will have to behave differently, and I repeat it now. I think that this process has in fact begun; certainly not with the same intensity in all fields and not with the same degree of responsibility, but it has begun. What is more, I would say that the process is essentially developing positively.

When we were deciding on these measures and when we were adopting the social development plan for 1980, we agreed that spending must be disciplined and reduced to the limits of real income.

The trade unions initiated in this sense very widespread action throughout Yugoslavia so that the position may be implemented, through self-managing agreements and distribution regulations, that personal incomes should increase at a rate 5 percent or 9 percent below that of revenue. The results of this action are well-known: Personal incomes taken as a whole increased even more slowly than the rate agreed upon with the Federal Executive Council.

[Question] And other kinds of spending?

[Answer] Unfortunately, it did not follow this trend. That applies in particular to investment spending. What has happened, then, is that the field under the direct influence of the workers--personal incomes--stays within the agreed limits. In that field, behavior was proper, even more proper than envisaged. However, the fields in which other factors, chiefly factors outside the economy, exert significant influence--I am talking above all about investments--still run above our abilities. Therefore, this summer at a session of the Trade Union Council I said that it is impossible to demand of the workers to behave properly unless all others so behave, and that nobody has the right to make such a demand, especially as the cost of living is increasing above all expectations and the real standard of living has begun to fall. This is not good. The trade unions cannot allow it, nor will the workers consent to it going on this way.

Increase Yes, But Not Across the Board

[Question] The question now arises: What will be undertaken?

[Answer] In the first place one must resolutely demand that all questions in society should behave in a disciplined way and reduce spending to the agreed limits.

[Question] And in practice, speaking about personal incomes?

[Answer] The revenue created allows for an increase in personal incomes: This means that we must now amend the agreements and regulations which restricted personal incomes even more than agreed. It must be made possible to increase aggregate personal incomes, especially where the revenue created allows it. But how should one carry out the distribution? I am absolutely against this increase in the aggregate to be "felt" across the board by all employed; for both in the economy and in other structures, there are people who work exceptionally, who strive, who produce satisfactory results, but there are also others who abstain from work and get "sick" on purpose so that they may work elsewhere and make money. It would not be just if all were remunerated equally. The increase in the aggregate of the personal incomes must also be used to affirm the principle of distribution according to work and the results of work, and to stimulate people who make a special effort in their work place. This should be our guidance. It would not be right to turn everything into a welfare policy according to which everybody would get the same.

[Question] Data have been published recently showing that those employed in sociopolitical organizations and in economic chambers have reached the leading place in personal incomes. Has the generally accepted guideline not applied to them?

[Answer] The accord which I have mentioned has been applied firmly in all communities and all structures, and it is not clear to me how such data have appeared. As far as the trade unions are concerned, personal incomes in the unions have been increased 10 percent, just as it has been envisaged by the social accord.

[Question] We are all sensitive to limitation on the growth of personal incomes, and for good reason. However, personal incomes for many employed Yugoslavs are not the only source of income. Therefore they are not the only measure of the purchasing power and the standard of living...

[Answer] Yes, for other sources of aggregate income have increased to such an extent in Yugoslavia that the share of personal incomes in overall personal consumption has now fallen to about 34 percent! Indeed, we must also add pensions--about 10 percent--but all the rest are additional sources of income: income from agriculture, remittances by workers employed abroad, as well as a number of other, legal and illegal income that is insufficiently pointed out and which escapes the proper social control. No taxes are paid on this income, and much of it is not subjected to contributions and self-contributions. And because all that is lacking and because control by appropriate social organs, various inspections and services, is absent, certain categories of people are now getting rich. Social differences, various stratifications, distortions arise on this basis, and there also arise beliefs which are often alien to socialism.

These then are fields and questions with which we should concern ourselves more. We must analyze the ways in which this additional income is earned.

When all this is put up against the real decline of personal income of those people who work honestly in their collectives and live by that work alone, it all assumes the proportions of justified dissatisfaction which we must not neglect. We must concern ourselves with this problem--which is serious indeed--resolutely and in an organized way. However, it would be very dangerous now to start a hue and cry or to set up some new commissions for the investigation of the origins of property...

[Question] Now when the old ones are expiring!

[Answer] Yes, and they should expire! That was not the right way. Their existence means that regula organs do not perform their functions.

[Question] How true is it to assert that people who work in the afternoon, "additionally," would not do so if they were better paid in their collectives?

[Answer] The assertion is partly true. We have not developed distribution according to work sufficiently and some people are really forced to work additionally. But many people, even in an ideal system of remuneration, would go for additional work. For people are just people... if such an opportunity is offered, they take it, among other things because the additional earnings are high. They are high not only because they are result of work, but also because they are not taxed and burdened with contributions, and are therefore a result of fraud on society.

The situation now is such that out of the 5,700,000 employed in the social sector, at least 3 to 4 million, in my estimate, have income gained outside their regular jobs. When we talk about how people live, we must take into account this fact, too. And secondly: This income which, as I have said, eludes control, influences the creation of social differences, a distortion of the principle of distribution according to work and the results of work, the creation of demand greater than supply in the market, and all this together leads to various disturbances, untenable anomalies and, ultimately, to the affirmation of views and behavior opposed to the spirit of the socialist self-managing society we are building.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY, ROLE OF UNIONS, COMMUNISTS

BORBA Report

AU 40831 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Report on interview granted by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to TANJUG journalists--presumably in Belgrade on 21 September]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--In assessing the current economic and social trends we must not disregard the fact that, along with difficulties which I do not want to play down in any way, there also are certain very positive tendencies in associated labor that deserve to be asserted. For instance, funds for expanding the material basis of associated labor are increasing considerably more rapidly than funds for personal incomes. Although the real standard of living is decreasing, workers are refraining from adopting decisions on increasing personal incomes. Saturday work and voluntary work have been introduced in a vast number of organizations of associated labor in order to contribute in this way to finding a way out of difficulties and to more profitable operations. This confirms that the working people are in a mood for and determined to work to implement the policy of economic stabilization, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in an interview to TANJUG journalists.

However, an attitude of responsibility toward the existing difficulties and problems that we are facing, particularly by that part of the working people who still live from redistribution of income--in social activities, in the work communities of the sociopolitical communities and organizations, the self-managing interest communities, the financial and transportation organizations, chambers, and so forth--is still unsatisfactory. Naturally, this is also noted in some production organizations of associated labor.

Much of that must be changed, Mikulic said, in our awareness regarding the way we operate and manage our resources. For, as Comrade Tito frequently said, we must cut our coat according to the cloth. In doing so we must not be greedy for somebody else's "morsel." There is a great deal of such greed about today.

Speaking of interdependence between implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and development of self-management, Branko Mikulic said:

"Although it is true that self-management cannot develop and strengthen in unstable economic conditions, it is also correct to say that economic stability cannot be attained unless there is consolidation of self-management and further decisionmaking by the workers on the policy of reproduction.

"It is true that there exists a rather great variance between our orientations and actual activity in implementing the policy of economic stabilization. As in previous years, such a variance is caused by many factors: the economic and social development level, the power relationship of social forces, the international situation--in this case by the situation on the world market--and the effectiveness of work and activity of subjective forces--primarily the League of Communists. Naturally, we cannot reconcile ourselves to uncontrolled activity of any of these factors, or some other factor--for variances can become even larger and they can provoke very serious economic, social and political consequences.

"When speaking about responsibility, we must stress that the League of Communists is responsible for the policy that it pursues and for the overall situation in our society. The League of Communists can disassociate itself from no problem that appears in the development of society and its life. However, all of us are not equally responsible individually for mistakes that are made in all organs and organizations and sociopolitical communities, but mostly and primarily for those in the organizations and communities in which we work. It is necessary to know to what extent someone is personally responsible--for everyone must carry his share of responsibility.

"The power of technocracy and of administrative and political bureaucracy is fairly extensive and it will no longer be possible to put off a decisive conflict between the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces with the protagonists of this power, otherwise even bigger difficulties may emerge.

"Views are heard here and there that 'the party should take matters into its own hands.' What does that mean? Where would it lead us? It would lead us into a situation in which the organs and organizations of the League of Communists would upsurp the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens, the duties and responsibilities of the self-managing organs, the delegate assemblies and other institutions of the system. It would lead us back to a strengthening of statism and political centralism, which means toward a state of conflict and shocks. If the organs and organizations of the League of Communists by their work and decisions were to expropriate the workers' rights in associated labor, they would separate themselves from workers and their interests and, in the final analysis, they would let themselves be out maneuvered by technocracy.

"We can get out of the present situation only by a resolute ideological and political struggle of all organs and organizations of the league of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, the League of Socialist Youth and other organizations, and of all communists, together with the workers in associated labor.

"We must resolutely oppose," Mikulic stressed, "usurpation of the workers' self-managing rights. It is in this light that certain examples must be examined in which solutions are sought in receivership, in a dissolution of the workers councils when an organization of associated labor is in difficulties. It is necessary to carefully examine the causes leading to the difficulties, whether the workers or somebody else adopted wrong decisions. Let us look carefully at which issues the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor make direct decisons, at which issues the workers councils make only formal decisions and who has had the greatest influence in decisionmaking, and then let us make a decision on the basis of that."

Speaking of the manifestations of ambivalent behavior of the communists holding responsible posts, Banko Mikulic said:

"Many weaknesses, including moral deformities that we observe in our society are also expressed with greater or lesser intensity by individuals in the League of Communists. Communists are not isolated from it. We do not live in an ivory tower. There are also people in the League of Communists who, for instance, speak in favor of reducing investment and other expenditures whereas they themselves participate in adopting decisions, or even propose decisions to increase general and common expenditures, or people who speak of the need to struggle for higher productivity and better and more economic business operations and who raise prices and establish monopoly positions in the market in trying to secure higher income for their organization of associated labor. This is very widespread now."

Double Standard

"These people very easily sign social accords and self-managing agreements, but do not stick to the accords: They would raise a racket if an organization of associated labor in Yugoslavia 'interfered' with their production, but they adopt decisions very easily on not delivering to their business partners goods, semifinished goods, parts and the like as a result of which the business partners suffer great damage. There are many such examples and actions that can be described as speculation, and even more grave than that. Now the actions are referred to in another way, as 'useful' corruption and the like.

"Certain members of the League of Communists, for instance holding managerial, administrative and even political posts, usurp the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens. When diverse self-managing interests are coordinated, these members behave exclusively, they are deaf to arguments and they try to impose their views and interests as allegedly the only correct and justified ones; they easily make use of a great political 'argument,' they politicize partial interests, in fact, they try to make 'political' threats. With such actions they undermine the process of democratic accords and coordination of positions. This, undoubtedly, seriously obstructs not only implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, but also the functioning of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political system as a whole."

Speaking about the sometimes slow constitutional transformation of associated labor, Mikulic said that "the delays are most evident in the field of expanded reproduction, primary distribution, in the application of the principle of free exchange of labor and in the area of economic relations with foreign countries. However, it is necessary to say that in daily practice there are many examples demonstrating that this transformation is also lagging in many organizations of associated labor, as well as in the functioning of the delegate system and in the self-managing interest organization."

Disturbances on the Market

"From one organization of associated labor to another," Mikulic stressed, "We could find examples that a certain lagging in this transformation has occurred. I believe that in the last 1 or 2 years we have been paying less attention to a practical study of self-managing practices and that we do not draw the necessary and correct conclusions from it. I even have the impression that even now we occupy ourselves with some of these questions more in principle, theoretically, and less practically, and that we adopt the self-managing doctrine in the same way. For this reason we also speak about responsibility for these delays in general terms and not tangibly.

"Something similar is also happening in the appraisal of the causes of market disruptions and thus it appears that a delegate or an official of the Assembly of a sociopolitical community and citizen in a local community are to be equally blamed for shortages of certain products. But we know that the citizen in a local community has not had the same obligations and responsibilities as the Assembly delegate or official as regards, for instance, the formation of funds for material reserves."

Speaking about the rights and obligations of those who make decisions on prices, Mikulic advocated the implementation of the new law on prices:

"It is obvious that in the sphere of prices we face very serious problems. That sphere represents an extraordinarily weak point in implementing the stabilization policy. Devaluation has been followed by a chain reaction of exceptionally high price increases, despite the measures that have been announced or undertaken. This situation indicates a strong tendency and practice to ensure the necessary funds for expanded reproduction and current needs by increasing prices rather than by improving work. The role of the state organs continues to be decisive in this sphere and consequently associated labor turns to them and not to the economic criteria.

"We have in the past faced serious problems in our economic and social development. We overcame them successfully by joint efforts and responsible work. We will succeed in it this time also. Therefore, speaking openly about the problems that we face today, we must also, all of us at the same time, make the necessary creative efforts to eliminate them. The information media have a great role in this connection.

"The sharp edge of criticism must not be blunted in the press or in radio and television programs. But it is not good if shortcomings and problems are merely recorded and the ways and means for their solutions are not pointed out at the same time."

TANJUG Report

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0658 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Report on interview granted by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to TANJUG journalists in Belgrade on 21 September]

[Excerpts] Speaking about current trends in our society, Mikulic stressed that the present economic situation calls for even more intensive work by the League of Communists in the system and definitely not for it to take over the role, responsibility and the functions of self-managing organs and institutions of the political system. This presupposes that communists work together with workers, working people and citizens and not "play up" to management structure.

"Unfortunately," Mikulic said," such an orientation has still not become the dominant one. For instance, in connection with what is happening on the market there are still few demands made on us to revive the consumers' advice that communists--together with other working people and citizens--should begin more seriously and in a self-managing manner to discuss these problems and to reveal their causes. This is not discussed much by the sections of the Socialist Alliance either.

"In our system, the trade unions have great rights and responsibilities. As independent organizations of the working class, the trade unions can launch many initiatives. Yet quite a number of trade union organizations and organs do not act in this way."

Speaking about the rights and obligations of those who make decisions on prices, Mikulic advocated that the new law on prices be applied:

"In the sphere of prices, we are evidently facing very serious problems. This is an exceptionally weak spot in the implementation of the stabilization policy. Following the devaluation and despite measures which have been both indicated and introduced, [words indistinct] and not to economic criteria.

Relevant [words indistinct] which are a result of greater work productivity and general better business activity. But, it is not [words indistinct]. I believe that state organs are too much involved in this sphere and much subjectivism is, therefore, being introduced into it and this restricts the possibilities for the application of economic criteria in the spheres of prices. The price policy too must be one of the essential functions of workers in associated labor and not alienated from them. Therefore, the new law on prices too should begin to be applied as soon as possible because it presupposes the establishment of income-linked relations between organizations of associated labor and the development of self-managing institutions for prices.

"Things are similar with the decisionmaking on investments. Investment decisions should be made by the working people in their basic and other organizations of associated labor in line with their own as well as with common interests. We have still not achieved this. Workers in associated labor today are making decisions on a relatively small part of resources for expanded reproduction. Many and major investment decisions are being made by 'agreement-reaching' between business structures in the economy and banks and individuals of the management and political machinery in sociopolitical communities. This is a fact. Remnants of etatism are still in evidence to a considerable extent. Among other things this is also the reason for minor results being achieved in the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income. Workers in basic or ganizations of associated labor and in associated labor as a whole are still not masters of the planning activity, of the trends of reproduction nor do they make decisions on the policy in the sphere of primary distribution. Were they to make decisions on this then accumulation would follow the logic of reproduction, and the income motivations to which territorial borders cannot be a barrier. Nobody can convince me that workers in Skoplje, Sarajevo, Zagreb, Belgrade, Ljubljana, Titograd, Pristina, Novi Sad, and so on would be against pooling were they to arrive at the conclusion that by pooling labor and resources they would realize a higher income.

"And when they do arrive at these calculations and knowledge, then it is suggested to them by other quarters to wait because one has to see whether this can be realized by 'pooling' with organizations within the framework of a commune, province or republic. Thus workers are not those who make decisions on this in a self-managing manner. Other factors also exert a crucial influence on this and thus also on the territorialization of investment capital. The influence of sociopolitical communities on the channeling of resources of expanded reproduction is still too great in the sphere of primary distribution. Among other things, this also the reason for organizations of associated labor not having equal conditions in the acqusition of income on the market.

"The proportions of group-property and state-ownership psychology and the behavior of individuals along this course in specific self-managing organizations and sociopolitical communities should be examined and assessed. Here, in my view, the role of the League of Communists and of the trade unions should be more strongly pronounced. The League of Communists must play the role not merely of the leading ideological and political but also of the cohesive force in society. For the moment two types of interests are pitted one against the other, there is the threat of their confrontation if the subjective socialist forces are not involved in the coordination of these interests. If technocracy and bureaucracy are allowed to bring about a confrontation of these interests, the unavoidable epilogue is political problems.

Therefore the League of Communists, as the internal force of the self-managing and delegate system, should fight for coordination of these interests and for having them satisfied in the best possible way, through the method of self-managing agreement-reaching and negotiating. Both the League of Communists and the Trade Union Confederation should be involved even more in developing and consolidating consciousness and should fight successfully for the working people making the decisions on the income in their own basic organization of associated labor and for the working class becoming the master of the social income. The entire meaning and essence of our socioeconomic and political system is the working class becoming the master of the entire social reproduction and of the entire social policy."

Zagreb Radio Report

LD212135 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had a meeting in Belgrade today with TANJUG journalists. Immediately at the beginning of his conversation, of which we are broadcasting highlights, during his assessment of the current economic and social developments, he stressed that the working people are resolved to become involved in the implementation of economic stabilization in our country.

A great deal will have to be changed in our awareness regarding the way we operate and manage our resources because, as Comrade Tito often said, we must cut our coat according to the cloth. In so doing we must not display greed for waht belongs to others and there is a great deal of this greed about today.

Speaking of the interdependence between the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and the development of self-management Branko Mikulic said: Although it is true that self-management cannot develop and strengthen in unstable economic conditions, it is also correct to say that economic stability cannot be attained unless there is further consolidation of self-management, and further decisionmaking by the workers on the policy of reproduction.

Speaking about the gap between our orientations and concrete action Mikulic said that this gap is particularly evident in the area of economic relations with foreign countries, investment expenditure, primary distribution, that is to say in the price policy, in the field of monetary and credit policy, the application of the principle of the free exchange of labor and especially insofar as regards decisionmaking on the policy of reproduction by workers in organizations of associated labor. We constantly say that the reasons for this must be analyzed, and the thought behind must not be denied, but I am convinced that what we need most is greater ability and I would even say greater willingness of all and at all levels too, ranging from basic organizations of associated labor up to organs on the federal level, to separate, in quite an objective way, what is force majeur, what we ourselves cannot influence, from what are our subjective shortcomings.

Talking about responsibility one should stress that the League of Communists is responsible for the policy it pursues and for the overall situation in our society, but we should know to what extent someone is personally responsible because everyone must carry his share of responsibility.

Speaking of those who exercise it Mikulic said that the power of technocracy and of administrative and political bureaucracy is fairly extensive and that it will not be possible to put off any longer a decisive conflict between the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces with the protagonists of this power, otherwise even bigger difficulties may emerge. Views are heard here and there that the party should take matters in its hand. What does this mean? Where would this lead us? It would lead us back, says Mikulic, into etatism and political centralism.

We can get out of the present situation only as a result of resolute ideological and political struggle by all organs and organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, of the trade unions, League of Socialist Youth and by other organizations, and by all communists, together with the workers in associated labor.

Speaking of the manifestations of ambivalent behavior of the communists in responsible functions Branko Mikulic said: Many shortcomings, including moral deformations, which we observe in our society are expressed also with greater or lesser intensity in the individuals in the League of Communists. Communists are not isolated from it. We do not live in a crystal vase. In the League of Communists too there are people who in declamatory way speak in favor, for instance, of reducing investment and other expenditure whereas they themselves are taking part in adopting decisions or even propose decisions concerning increasing investment, general and joint expenditure, or the people who speak of the need for the struggle to bring about higher labor productivity, better and more economic business operations and who by putting up the prices and by establishing a monopoly position on the market are trying to secure higher income for their organization of associated labor. This is very widespread now.

Bearing all this in mind we must carry out a quite concrete discussion on these matters in all basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and do it in such a way that one's own situation and practice is assessed before anything else. This presupposes the resolve for the League of Communists to dissociate itself from the individuals in its ranks who are protagonists of these manifestations and do not wish to or rather do not provide a guarantee that they will give up this sort of actions.

Speaking of the transformation of associated labor, which is sometimes slow, Mikulic said that the delays are most evident in the field of extended reproduction, primary distribution, in the application of the principle of free exchange of labor and in the area of economic relations with foreign countries. (?The situation) as regards the assessment of the reasons for the disruption on the market is similar.

Speaking of the current developments in our society Mikulic stressed that the present economic situation enjoins even more intensive work of the League of Communists precisely in the system and not in taking over the role, responsibility and functions of self-management organs and institutions of the political system. This presupposes that the communists should act together with the workers, working people and citizens and not play up to management structures.

DORONJSKI WRITES PAPER ON REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

LD241118 [Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1104 GMT on 23 September carries an approximately 2,000-word report with the TANJUG headline "Excerpts from Stevan Doronjski's Paper on the Eve of the Consultative Meeting on Vojvodina SKOJ [Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth] and USAO [United Federation of Antifascist Youth] in War and in the Revolution."

The report, with a Novi Sad dateline, begins:

"During the past decades in which our revolutionary workers' movement grew, matured, suffered blows and both in its successes and set-backs, mistakes and shortcomings built up its experience, enriching its revolutionary tradition and tactics making it possible for it in exacerbated contradictions and complex historic developments to bring our society onto victorious paths of our revolution, the SKOJ too has its shining and very significant place at the top of the league table.

"This is stressed in the report by Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, entitled 'The SKOJ Struggle for the Unity of the Young Generation of Vojvodina in the 1941-45 National Liberation War and the Revolution' and prepared for the consultative meeting about SKOJ and USAO in the war and the revolution which will begin in the youth settlement Paja Marganovic, near Deliblato, on 25 September and at which over 300 participants will discuss this topic for 3 days. Everything said at this meeting will be published in an anthology of documents and will serve as the basic matter for further research and writing concerning the history of our youth revolutionary movement."

"Doronjski recalls that since the beginning of 1919 the revolutionary youth movement in Yugoslavia at all stages of its development was an integral and inseparable part of our revolutionary, democratic and antifascist movement headed by the KPJ [Yugoslav Communist Party] and the LCY."

Doronjski continues by recalling Tito's influence on the national youth movement and the ways in which the country's youth responded. He then analyzes youth's role and contribution in the war of national liberation and the revolution, saying that a revolutionary can only prove himself through struggle and if his deeds match his words, as was frequently reiterated by Comrade Tito. Doronjski concludes by stating that this was and remains the essential prerequisite for the evaluation of a communist.

BRIEFS

SAVA BRIDGE--A new bridge over the SAVA is under construction at Crnac near Sisak. The bridge will be 663 meters long and 14 meters wide. It will cost over 172 million dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 80 p 14 AU]

ELECTRICITY CHARGE INCREASE--As of 12 September, the price of electricity in Vojvodina will increase 18.9 percent. This is a consequence of a 32 percent increase of electricity generation prices in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 80 p 14 AU]

MAMULA RETURNS FROM GREECE--On 20 September Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned to Belgrade from his visit of several days to the Greek Armed Forces at the invitation of Gen Agamemnon Gratsios, chief of the General Staff of Greece. Admiral Mamula visited several units and institutions of the Greek Armed Forces, and held talks with high military leaders. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 80 p 2 AU]